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THE CHINA PRESS

STREET
SALES

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

No. 1353 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
with special marks privileges in China

乙卯年十二月二十二日

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1916

西曆一千九百一十六年一月二十六日

10 CENTS

POLICEMAN, MIXED IN BOMB OUTRAGE, SENT TO ARSENAL

Implicated in Plot To Des-
troy Monarchist Asiatic
Daily News

FRIEND CONFESSES

Prisoner Says it Is Revenge
Because He Would
Not Lend Money

An echo of the bomb explosion that partially wrecked the offices of the Asiatic News came in the Mixed Court yesterday, when Liu Yeu-kwen, a constable on the police force of the Settlement, was charged with having arms in his possession. The constable had been implicated by one of the bomb conspirators already handed over to the Chinese authorities at the Arsenal. He was found guilty of having been connected with the plot to blow up the newspaper offices and was ordered turned over to the Arsenal.

Three persons were killed when the bomb was thrown at the building in Shantung Road in September. The publication was strongly for the monarchy. Several of the conspirators including the one convicted of throwing the bomb, have already been handed over to the Arsenal by the Mixed Court.

A further charge against Liu was that he was a member of the Ong Paung secret organization. The prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. K. E. Newman, emphasized the other charges against the prisoner. The American Assessor, Mr. Perkins, was on the bench. Mr. Newman told the court that a man named Sian Mai-sung, who had been handed over to the Arsenal in connection with the bomb plot had made a complete confession to the Chinese authorities.

In it he gave the names of those in the Ong Paung society, which is against the government. The confession was voluntary. Sian said that a man named Liu Sing-jeu, a constable at the Wayside station, was with them in the plot. This statement was conveyed to the captain superintendent of police and D. S. I. Cruickshank was put in charge of the case. He found that there was no such man as "Lieu Sing-jeu" on the lists of the police, but he found the name of Liu Yeu-kwen at Wayside. This constable's house was searched. Arms and incriminating documents were found in his room and a seal was found in his pocket with the name "Lieu Sing-jeu" upon it. Afterward the detective took Liu to the Arsenal where Sian at once identified him.

D. S. I. Cruickshank then took the stand. He said that after finding Liu's name on the records he went to the man's lodgings at 119 Yangtseepoo Road and entered the

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Chen Yi States No Fighting Has Occurred Yet; Denies That Suifu City Has Fallen

Shansi Bands Elude Troops; Capture Pingluhsien And
Move South; Huang Hsing Leaves for China

Osastatische Lloyd

Peking, January 26.—The General-in-Chief of Szechuen, Chen Yi, has been ordered to transmit the circular telegram of the Peking Government regarding the postponement of the formal coronation of Yuan Shih-kai to Yunnan, in order to weaken the spirit of the rebellion.

According to an official telegram from General Chen Yi, no fighting has so far occurred between the Government troops and the rebels. All other reports, as well as that of the fall of the city of Suifu, are false.

The Chinese press is publishing the instructions given by Yuan Shih-kai to the officials with regard to the postponement of the coronation, which will not take place before the suppression of the disturbances in Yunnan. The coronation day will be fixed afterward.

The officials are instructed to care only for the welfare of the people and of the country, thereby fulfilling the fondest wish of the President.

Robbers Capture Pingluhsien
Reuter's Pacific Service in The China Press

Kalgan, January 25.—The robbers in Shansi have eluded the Government troops and are circling southwards. They captured Pingluhsien and are now advancing towards Tatingfu. The authorities there have appealed to Peking for troops, as the re-inforcements sent to Kwei-huacheng and Fengcheng are too far inland to resist this band of two thousand robbers.

Huang Hsing in China

The Shanghai Nippo says that General Huang Hsing arrived at Yokohama on board the steamer Chiyu Maru on January 16 from the U.S.A. and came up to Tokio where he stayed at the Kikumake Hotel in Honggo, Tokio, and exchanged several visits with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. However they could not agree in their views and Dr. Sun Yat-sen has become isolated. General Huang Hsing left Tokio in the evening of January 23 for China.

According to Japanese despatches, a banquet was held on the T.K.K. liner Persia Maru when the news was received that Commissioner Chow's visit had been repudiated by Japan. There were several anti-monarchy Chinese on the steamer, and Mr. C. H. Hwang, one of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's right-hand men, was the host. The banquet was held on board the boat at Yokohama. Mr. Hwang is coming to Shanghai for an important rebel conference. He said that the

Chinese in America have raised a fund of \$2,000,000 for the revolution. He added that many rebel leaders are returning to China now because they must make their effort before the coronation of the president.

Ministers Discuss Recognition
The Tachungpao reports that, on January 25, the Diplomatic Corps met at the Hotel Wagon Lits at Peking and discussed the question of the recognition of the monarchy of China. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, is said to have proposed that recognition be made, if the Chinese Government is able to suppress troubles in China. The other Ministers agreed and wired to their respective governments.

The following despatches from Peking are also from the Eastern News Agency:

The actual facts of the arrest of Yuan Yung are reported to be as follows:

Liu Chi-yen, who was a staff officer to the Revolutionary troops at Chetoo, and a certain Liu, the Chief Editor of the Kuochuanpao, who are both anti-monarchists, and others, tried to utilize Yuan Yung to persuade the officers of the Hungwei army in Peking to cause a rising in Peking, taking advantage of the reduction of the garrisons in the metropolis as the most of them have been ordered to the South but General Chang Tso-lin, the Commander of the 27th Division at Mukden, who was consulted, disclosed the plot to the Central Government.

Chang Shao-tseng, Sun Chong and Chin Yao-yueh and others have been suspected in this affair.

Yuan's Secretary Arrested

The arrest of Shen Tso-hsien, one of the private secretaries of President Yuan Shih-kai, is quite a different matter. Shen, on the promise of receiving \$400,000, is said to have disclosed the objects of the mission of Chow Tse-chi to Japan to a certain Chinese gentleman residing in Shanghai. He received \$50,000 in advance.

Owing to the situation in Szechuen, the U.S.A. authorities have ordered two American shallow-draft river gunboats to proceed up river from Ichang to protect American and other foreign residents in Szechuen. The two gunboats were expected at Chungking on the 22nd instant.

Liang Chi-chiao's Aid Asked

It is stated that Mr. Hsiung Hsiung acting upon the instructions of the President has sent a lengthy

(Continued on Page 2)

World's First Steel Battleplane Made In America



Here is the first picture of the Sturtevant battle-aeroplane, which has been attracting much attention in U. S. army and navy circles. The new air battle cruiser is twice the size

of an ordinary aeroplane, and besides power motors. The machine is said to be simpler, stronger and more effective than any other flyer yet constructed. It is being tried out at Reading, Mass.

Flour Lacking, Bread At Fair Prices In London; Bakers Strike

Berlin Women and Children De-
monstrate When Rations Re-
duced; Many Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—Bakers have struck, owing to the lack of flour. Bread is at famine prices.

A French wireless message states that, on the 23rd, a large crowd of women and children demonstrated in front of the Ministries in Berlin against the reduction of the bread allowance. The crowd was dispersed by the police. Many were killed and injured and some arrested.

Reopening of Panama Canal Is Uncertain

Reuter's Service

Panama, January 24.—General Goethals states that he cannot predict a date for re-opening the Panama Canal, on account of the uncertainty of the movement of the slides.

SOUTHERN PURMEREND HAS TO BE EVACUATED

Flood in Holland Attains Un-
precedented Height; Water
Is Still Rising

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, January 23.—The water is still rising. At Oostzaanbroek, many more houses are suffering, while, at Purmerend, despite a south wind, the tide rose to an unprecedented height and the new south portion of the town had to be evacuated.

Mail Notices

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyu M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyu M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Fortbow. Jan. 26
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore Jan. 26
Per M.M. s.s. Cordillere. Feb. 2

Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail of December 26 was due at Hongkong on January 25 and here on January 25. Left Saigon on January 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).
The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

KAISER HAS PLAN TO PLACE SON ON THRONE OF SERBIA

Summons Ex-Ministers To
Call Electoral Body;
They Refuse

COUNTRY CLOSED

Americans Enter Protest;
Even Neutrals Not Al-
lowed to Leave

MONASTIR BOMBED

45 French Aircraft Cause
Extensive Damage To
Military Depots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 24.—A French correspondent telegraphs that the Germans requested three Serbian ex-Ministers to convoke the Serbian electoral body, following which the Kaiser would open a new Parliament, with a view to having one of his sons or an Austrian Prince made King of Serbia. The ex-Ministers refused. Their fate is unknown.

Germany is refusing to allow even neutrals to leave Serbia and Americans are making representations on the matter.

A telegram from Petrograd says that Colonel Lopovatz, of the Montenegrin army, declares that only 5,800 Montenegrin troops, with ten old guns and little ammunition, occupied Mount Lovtchen. Montenegro did not receive help from any quarter.

Antivari was open to bombardment by the Austrian fleet and the transports, laden with provisions, were sunk. Six Austrian battleships bombarded Mount Lovtchen.

The Montenegrins could not wait for help any longer, as one-eighth of the civil population had died of famine and they had only 23 field guns and 30 rounds apiece, while their rifles were out of repair and there was only a small supply of cartridges. The men's boots and clothes were worn out, while the men themselves were without food and only 15,000 fighting men were left.

Colonel Lopovatz concluded: "Whatever happens, we shall be at them again in the Spring."

A telegram from Salonica states that a secret store of 15,000 liters of petrol has been discovered and seized by the French. General Sarail immediately informed M. Skouloudis, the Premier.

Salonica, January 24.—45 French aircraft bombarded Monastir yesterday and heavily damaged the railway-station, railway-lines, barracks and ammunition depots.

50,000 GERMAN TROOPS TO BACK ENVER PASHA

Arrive in Constantinople; Gov-
ernment 'By Terror Alone';
Many Officers Executed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—A telegram from Salonica states that 50,000 German troops have arrived in Constantinople. They are intended to support Enver Pasha, who is governing by terror alone. Swift and secret executions of Turks suspected of disaffection are of daily occurrence.

Twenty-one Turkish officers were thrown into the Bosphorus one night, with stones tied round their throats. Before the arrival of the German army, there had been many broils between the Turks and Germans.

The Weather

Fine and milder weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 47.3 and the minimum 17.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 68.7 and 33.8.

The Initial Step



ENGLISH FIRM requires the services of a
salesman for local duties. One who can assist
in office preferred. Give references and state
salary required to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER required by a British
firm; English, Portuguese or Eurasian; state
salary required and references. Apply to Box
191, THE CHINA PRESS.

in getting a competent stenographer is to
insert a "Situations Vacant" ad in the
"Help" columns of THE CHINA PRESS.

The reason why this is the initial step
to take is because the chances are three or
four to one that this CHINA PRESS WANT
AD will turn the trick. In such a case no
other step is necessary.

The reason why THE CHINA PRESS
WANT ADS bring such prompt and
satisfactory results is because everybody
who is anybody in China reads THE CHINA
PRESS.

The initial step in inserting a WANT
AD in THE CHINA PRESS is to call up the
Advertising Department by 'phone.

POPE WON'T INTERVENE TILL BELGIUM RESTORED

Wants Country As It Was And
Without Prejudice to Claim
For Adequate Indemnity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 24.—A telegram to the British Embassy announces that a distinguished Belgian Jesuit priest, who was lately received by the Pope, states that the latter told him that he would never consent to offer his good offices for the re-establishment of peace, unless Belgium had all her territories, liberties and international rights restored, without prejudice to her claim for an adequate indemnity and the restitution of private property.

Entente Arranging For Loan to Greece

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 23.—The negotiations for a loan to be made by the Entente to Greece are progressing favorably and are nearing completion.

MISS CAVELL ON STAGE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 23.—Two well-known playwrights are completing a three-act play entitled: "The Murder of Edith Cavell."

BELGIUM SENDS MAXIM GUN CORPS TO RUSSIA

Letts Overpower German Railway Guard; Signal Train To Disaster; Hundreds Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 24.—A Belgian machine-gun corps sent to Russia three months ago was reviewed by the Tsar, prior to their departure from Petrograd for the front.

Petrograd, January 24.—A brilliant raid has been carried out by some Lithuanian volunteers on the Libau-Romay railway. They crawled up to the line in broad daylight, killed the German sentry and cut ten yards of the line.

Then a Lett, dressed in the sentry's cloak, gave: "Line clear" to an approaching troop-train, which was smashed up, hundreds of men being killed.

Peking, Jan. 22.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 23, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: In the Dvinsk region, our artillery successfully shelled an enemy column, which was advancing from the west towards Shlosberg.

In Galicia, on the middle course of the River Strypa, we repulsed the attempts of small enemy units to approach our trenches. North-eastward of Caernowitz, in the region of Raranche, we captured a portion of the enemy's position. In order to recapture the lost ground, the enemy delivered five desperate counter-attacks, which were all repulsed, with immense losses.

The Black Sea.—On January 17, our torpedo-boats raided the eastern Anatolian coast. They destroyed 163 sailing-vessels, seventy-three of which were laden with food-stuffs. Thirty-one men were taken prisoners. The remainder, at the approach of our gunboats, fled ashore.

The Caucasian front.—Our Caucasian troops are continuing the pursuit of the center of the Turkish army, which is fleeing in disorder. In spite of large Turkish forces and exceedingly difficult conditions, our troops were able successfully to develop the blow they had dealt.

Having been dislodged from their positions, the enemy, during their retreat, suffered heavy losses in men and all kinds of war material. According to information just received, we have occupied the fortified Turkish position of Keprikuel, in the direction of Erzeroum. We captured guns, artillery ammunition and prisoners.

The Tsar, having received news of the blow dealt to the Turks, ordered that his hearty thanks be conveyed to the valiant troops of the Caucasian army for the great services they had rendered by their self-sacrifice and for the feats they had accomplished. He expressed his confidence that these experienced troops would, with the same determination, accomplish their work to the very end.

Policeman Mixed In Bomb Outrage

(Continued from Page 1)

room he occupied. There were several boxes in the room which he asked the accused to open. The constable promptly opened one of the boxes with keys which he had on his belt. The papers handed in to the court were found in the box. The detective then told Liu to open another box.

"I haven't the key to that," said Liu. "It doesn't belong to me."

Mr. Cruickshank then broke the box open. Inside he found a bayonet, a revolver, 10 rounds of revolver ammunition, and 8 rounds of rifle ammunition. The Chinese constables are not allowed to have arms in their homes. At the station the seal was found on the prisoner and there he admitted that his name was Liu Sing-jeu and said that his police name was Liu Yeu-kwen.

"The arms," said he, "are the property of Chinese constable No. 605 who is serving a jail sentence for extortion." Liu was taken to the Arsenal where a stormy scene followed his identification by Sian Mai-sung. The prisoner had cursed and abused Sian. C. P. C. No. 605 was put on the stand. He denied that Liu had a box belonging to him and said that the arms were not his. Liu then testified in his own behalf. He said that he had been on the force for 9 years. He declared that Sian had tried to borrow money from him and that when he refused Sian became angry and therefore named him in the confession. He said that the seal was given him by his brother whose name was on it. He denied that his name was Liu Sing-jeu. The case ended with this testimony and the assessor ordered the prisoner handed over to the Commissioner of Defense.

Turks Hadn't Kick Left When British Evacuated Gallipoli

Special Correspondent Says: Their First Line Had Been Exterminated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 23.—Reuter's special correspondent with the Mediterranean forces, describing the withdrawal from Gallipoli, praises the discipline and courage of the troops and the efficiency of the Staff. When the Peninsula had to be abandoned, in obedience to the orders from home, it seemed impossible to hope, after the withdrawal from Anzac, that the Turks could be kept in complete ignorance of what was going on under their noses.

Aeroplanes, sometimes in twos or threes, overhung our positions the whole day, flying low, despite our gunfire. Meanwhile, the Turks increased their artillery on Ach-Baba and the Asiatic coast of the Straits, covering every inch of ground and the embarking beaches. Nobody feared the Turkish infantry, which had not a kick left, their first line troops having been exterminated and their places taken by a mixed crowd of half-trained men.

Having decided to evacuate the position, we started on December 29 a minor attack against the enemy's front, opposite our center, by a division of troops, which captured and held a Turkish trench, under furious fire, with as much dash as if the attack was the starting point of a general advance, thus deceiving the Turks.

When Reuter's correspondent reached the beach on January 4, the place bore evident signs of the bombardment and the work of evacuation. All our dug-outs had been destroyed and mountains of wreckage heaped on the seashore, destined for the final conflagration.

The work at the piers proceeded methodically, amid the terrific din of high explosives, which, however, did but slight damage. On the 6th, three German aeroplanes hovered over our empty positions, but failed to notice that they had been evacuated.

The last engagement was fought on the 9th. It was preceded by a furious artillery duel, but the Turks did not leave their trenches. The last men to depart were the troops holding the outermost lines and the Medical Staff.

Reuter's correspondent left in a trawler at 3 o'clock in the morning. It was a pitch dark night. Flames suddenly appeared on shore, spreading rapidly and, in half an hour, a mighty conflagration was lighting up the cliffs, the whole beach and the sea, the wreckage from the fire falling in showers into the sea and a pillar of smoke, overhanging the scene, reflected an unearthly glare.

The Turks futilely pounded the empty beaches with shells. Our program was carried out to the letter. Nothing was left behind except a few field ambulances.

The fact that we withdrew with one man wounded was due to the complete hoodwinking of the Turks and their German commanders.

Big French Aerial Fleet Attacks Metz

Drop 130 Bombs; Lose Only One Machine; Other German Forts Raided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, January 24.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Our artillery seriously damaged the enemy trenches near Soissons and in the Champagne.

24 French aeroplanes bombarded the railway-stations and barracks of Metz, dropping 130 bombs. Our bombardiers were escorted by two squadrons of protecting aeroplanes, which engaged in ten combats with the German machines. All the squadrons were heavily bombarded, but returned safely, except one machine.

The communique this afternoon stated:—There was some activity with grenades and aerial torpedoes in Artois. French batteries bombarded some German convoys near Roye. Ten shells were fired into Nancy.

French air squadrons bombed some German forts in the region of Rheims and encampments near Middlekerke and Houlluhst.

Chen Yi States No Fighting Yet

(Continued from Page 1)

telegram to Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, entreating him to advise Tsai Ao to dissolve the Yunnan independence movement. Mr. Liang Chi-chiao is a very old friend of Mr. Hsiung Hailing, and Tsai Ao was a student of Mr. Liang Chi-chiao. Therefore, it has been suggested to the President that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao is the only man who can advise Tsai Ao to disarm.

Many Shanghai Rebels Leave for Yunnan Front

The absence of rebels and rebel activities in Shanghai during the past week is said to be due to the fact that many Shanghai rebels have left the city for the "front" in Yunnan. They have gone via Hongkong to join the rebels fighting in the south-west. Local merchants have received many letters from revolutionaries here asking for passage money to Yunnan.

It is said that the plotters are coming to realize that the forces against them in Shanghai are too strong and that they can accomplish more by joining their friends in Yunnan. A society has been established here to collect funds to promote the anti-government campaign in Yunnan.

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: Over 2,000 Mongolian soldiers are looting in the district of Kweihsiating.

The Shun Pao has received a telegraphic report from Chungking which says that General Wu's soldiers have been defeated by the Yunnan army at Hsin-Tang, where a battle was fought between the northern troops and the Yunnan leaders.

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: General Yang of Singkiang has followed Yunnan in favor of the Republic. General Yang is a native of Yunnan, and many of the military officers in Singkiang are Yunnan men.

The defeat of the government troops has affected the financial condition in Peking. The people are making a "run" on the Bank of Communications and the Bank of China demanding silver dollars for their bank notes.

China's Waterways, Chefoo Breakwater

(Continued from Page 1)

and local traffic. The large capital expenditure during 5 or 10 years required to complete a longer railway for through traffic is not essential. In the case of China this is an important point in favor of waterway development.

Construction Cost Small
The mere existence of an excellent nucleus of waterways and possibilities of development speaks for their rational utilization. Compared with other countries, the cost of construction and amortization and interest on capital required for present improvement of waterways will be small, counted per unit of length. The Grand Canal where, I believe, even now, a through depth of 6 feet at low water is available, is a fine inland waterway for through traffic, capable of considerable improvement and on most of the rivers there is plenty of scope and opportunities of economical development.

In China most of the canals existing are much too small for the types of vessel which have been developed on modern continental waterways as the most economical form to serve the intense traffic, i.e., barges of 300, 600, 1,000 and even more tons. Canals for such traffic are executed with a depth of 6 to 10 feet and widths at the bottom of from 40 to 80 feet.

Generally speaking, however, for construction and improvement of canals, there exists no more favorable ground than the great plain of China, stretching from the Gulf of Pechili to the Chien Tang River. Further, China has her widely spread, large, navigable river-systems, which are often cheaper to improve than to build canals and here lays one of her greatest assets on the transportation field.

The whole history of China is bound up with her rivers and waterways and a continuation of her waterways development would come natural to her and her people and need comparatively little foreign assistance both in construction work and traffic. This assistance technically, if I leave out the delicate question of administration altogether, need only take the form of investigating and controlling engineers. The Chinese, who, with due training and under proper direction, soon serve their apprenticeship, will undoubtedly be able to cope with the work and show their natural ability therefor.

Offer Fine Factory Sites
The small costs of establishing loading and unloading facilities along a waterway make its banks at any point a fine site for all kinds of industries and factories. In China, the whole industrial development is still in its infancy, but it will, as in every country, greatly depend on whether the large producing districts are able

to send their products to the consuming centers (for mining industries, re-distribution, export, etc.) at comparatively small costs or not, on cheap transport for raw products.

Considering that the railways of China already are national or being nationalized and that the State at least virtually has full control of the waterways, although very little is done for their improvement, there is no doubt of the expediency of the State taking active control of future waterway development whereby central control and uniform development of means of transport, with a view to the ultimate purpose of reduction of cost of all transport, can be best achieved. Under such conditions, the longer the State waits with the establishment of a definite policy and a definite scheme and organization for development, the more the private enterprises develop in a haphazard manner and finally, when the lack of system begins to be felt and cannot be ignored, the greater the difficulties in carrying out a uniform scheme will prove to be. The necessity of state-control over all waterways of larger importance and traffic has been a result of experience.

The whole question of canal tolls in China would need a very careful study. The likin system, I believe, is at present applied to all waterways. If it were abolished and, under a reliable administration, a system of fixed canal dues, of course much smaller than the likin tax, were applied on those reaches where funds are needed, the necessary money would be easily forthcoming without extra taxation of the people.

If the present policy of all rail and no water development is continued indefinitely, this country may run the risk of not having its primary natural means of transportation properly utilized and other means developed at their expense, which would ultimately mean an indirect but large national loss. The first step to ensure the right development of the transport problem in China would be an investigation of the conditions of the waterways, carried on for a certain length of time on broad and comprehensive lines and collection of the data required to form an opinion on the main inland navigation improvement schemes and possibilities, as a preliminary to the formulation and enactment of a definite government policy in waterway matters.

Chefoo Harbor Improvement

Mr. von Heldenstam was followed by Mr. O. C. A. van Lidth de Jeude, who is in charge of the Chefoo Harbor Improvement, which work he described in detail, illustrated with lantern slides and numerous plans and drawings. He said that an amortization scheme for the required loan was worked out, under which it would be repaid in about 22 years, the yield of the surtax being estimated on Hk. Tls. 140,000 per annum, including an annual grant of the Central Government and the provincial authorities of Shantung of Hk. Tls. 10,000. The returns for the first six months exceeded this pre-

vious estimate by over 14 per cent and, notwithstanding the war, the revenue are still satisfactory.

Four tenders for the execution of the work were received, the offer of the Netherlands Harbor Works Company at Amsterdam being accepted and the contract, amounting to Hk. Tls. 2,677,000, was signed on June 9, 1915; actual work was started in the beginning of August.

The execution of the harbor improvement being thus secured, another agitation is going on now to develop the trade of Chefoo. Since several years, the building of a railway from Chefoo to Weihai has been schemed. In June, 1914, the Government made a survey and an inquiry into traffic possibilities. It was understood that the report was favorable, but nothing further is known.

However, since the opening of Lungkow as a sub-port of Chefoo, this railway connection is to be taken up more energetically, it being feared that the Weihai railway would be diverted to serve Lungkow only and business be drawn from Chefoo. It is likely that, for the terminus of this railway, Chefoo, being a deep and, in future, well-protected seaport, will be preferred to Lungkow, which is a shallow harbor, although a side-branch to this port might be required.

Port Has Vitality

By the construction of a shelter and a connecting railway, Chefoo, which, under most unfavorable present circumstances, has the vitality to keep up an important traffic, can, without doubt, compete with neighboring ports. Its geographical situation being favorable and its hinterland prosperous, at present still latent, but to be developed by the accommodation to be created.

Against the north-western and north-eastern waves, a shelter has been projected, formed by a western mole and an eastern breakwater. The main entrance is formed between the northern heads of mole and breakwater and an entrance of secondary use between the southern head of breakwater and the shore.

The northern entrance has a width of 450 feet between foundations of heads and is sheltered against the north-eastern swell by the end of breakwater jutting out and is situated as far as seaward as possible to facilitate the maneuvers of the entering vessels.

The southern entrance can be used in calm weather, or when, by an accident, the northern entrance be blocked up, or used by sailing vessels, when they cannot enter at the north, owing to an unfavorable wind.

The western mole, connected with the shore and protecting the port against north-west winds, offers at the same time the opportunity to construct wharves. At present, only along the northern part of this mole a quay-wall of 600 feet in length has been projected, but, in future, lateral piers on this mole can be constructed, when required. This disposition offers

a maximum surface and length of quays.

Besides, this mole can be enlarged in future to the west by reclamation, thereby forming a sufficient area for sheds and railway-tracks and the cargo can be transhipped directly from the steamers into the waggons and the sheds.

The existing quays should be removed for the greater part and a broad quay, bounded by a wall of solid construction and with a depth of at least 8 feet below low water should be constructed, so forming an anchorage for junks and an area for loading, storing and discharging their cargo.

The capacity of the future shelter, the area being about 250 acres, is

sufficient for an annual shipping of 10,000,000 N.R.T. and a quay-surface sufficient for an annual trade of 2,000,000 tons can be formed. Present trade, however, does not require these figures, which only show that the capacity of the proposed works allow a considerable increase of shipping and trade in future.

Mr. van Lidth de Jeude concluded: "It is to be hoped that the Chefoo residents never will regret having carried through the harbor improvement, that it will prove in the future to satisfy all requirements and that it will contribute to the development and prosperity of Chefoo, reducing the difficulties of the notorious Chefoo gales to a fairy tale of old times."

Carnation Cream



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ANTIVARI AND DULCIGNO OCCUPIED BY AUSTRIANS

Vienna Says Many Montenegro Have Already Made Their Surrender

SERVIANS ALSO GIVING IN
1,500 On Frontier Lay Down Their Arms; Monastir Is Bombed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram. (Through the Deutscher Ueberseesendienst).—Headquarters, Jan. 24.—Western theater.—The artillery and airmen are very active. An enemy aeroplane squadron threw bombs on Metz. Some of the bombs fell on the residence of the bishop and into the yard of a hospital. Two civilians were killed and eight wounded. One flying machine was shot down and its occupants captured. German airmen bombarded the railway stations and military establishments behind the enemy's front. In several aerial engagements, the Germans had the upper hand.

The Admiralty reports officially: During the night of January 22 to 23, a German seaplane threw bombs on the railway station, barracks and docks of Dover. On the 23rd, two German aeroplanes dropped bombs on the aviators' sheds in Hougham, west of Dover. Big fires were clearly observed. Eastern theater.—North of Duna-burg, German artillery shelled a Russian railway train and set it on fire. Balkan theater.—An enemy's aerial squadron, coming from Greece, threw bombs on Monastir, killing and wounding several inhabitants.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. —Vienna, January 23.—Balkan theater.—The Montenegrins continue laying down their arms. At many places, all arms have already been surrendered. More than 1,500 Servians have surrendered during the last few days on the north-eastern front of Montenegro. The Austrians and Hungarians have occupied the Adriatic ports of Antivari and Dulcigno.

Eastern theater.—The day before yesterday, the Austro-Hungarians blew up a Russian trench on the Dolzok heights, north of Bojan, on the Pruth. Of the Russian occupants, only a few were saved alive. During last night, the Austro-Hungarians ejected the Russians from a trench in the same district. North-west of Ussleko, an Austro-Hungarian bridge and a trench have been continuously attacked by the Russians for some time past. Nearly every day, hand-to-hand encounters have taken place. The Austro-Hungarians, however, have repulsed all these attacks.

This morning, the Russians attacked the Austro-Hungarian position at the mouth of the Dubno, after having prepared their attack by heavy artillery bombardment.

Italian theater.—Artillery duels have taken place near the bridge of Tolmein, in the western district of the heights of Krn and in several sections of the Tyrolean frontier. A small Italian detachment, which attacked in the district of Flisch, on the slopes of the Dombon, was repulsed.

An Austro-Hungarian alman threw bombs on the military stores in Borgo.

King Nicholas' Manifesto
Berlin, January 22.—The Deutsche Ueberseesendienst states: Further re-

ports from the Austro-Hungarian press headquarters state that negotiations regarding the places where the Montenegrins should deposit their arms will be concluded within a few hours. Also, an arrangement will be concluded as to the places where Montenegrins shall be housed and provided with victuals.

All this will take some time, on account of the difficulty of news transit, which difficulty also influences the general disposal of the population. It is further reported that King Nicholas has issued a manifesto to his people, in which he urges the citizens of Cetinje to receive the troops of the Emperor Francis Joseph as if it were a national feast, since such would be to the interest of the country and his own special wish.

The official documents of the surrender have been signed by all Montenegrin Ministers. Foreign reports as to the breaking-off of the peace negotiations are entirely false. The negotiations have not been broken off, the more so as they have not even begun. The opening of negotiations will only be possible after the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian delegate Otto, formerly Ambassador in Cetinje, who was still on his way when the false news regarding the interruption of the negotiations was circulated.

The Austro-Hungarian press headquarters reports that the laying down of arms, as convened with the Montenegrin Government, is meeting with some difficulties and that the general disarmament will be delayed, chiefly through the vast distances and bad communication and, further, through the national peculiarities of the Montenegrins, who are quite ignorant of the political situation. It might even be possible that one of the parties would try to carry on the war on their own account.

In consideration of these circumstances, the Austro-Hungarian Government would have sufficient time to the Montenegrin Government to get into communication with the reluctant element, in order to quiet and submit the population systematically.

Russia's Foreign Policy

In connection with the surrender of Montenegro, the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes sensational disclosures of the Russian foreign policy, especially in the Balkans. At the outbreak of war, secret negotiations were going on between Serbia and Montenegro concerning a diplomatic, commercial and military union of both countries.

Russia was not only initiated into the secret, but furthered these plans and offered her help by providing the necessary funds and military instructors, in order to increase Montenegro's military strength. The old enmity of Serbia and Montenegro against Austria-Hungary makes it clear that such negotiations were directed against Austria-Hungary, in the interest of Russian Pan-Slavism.

This fact is the more astonishing, as Germany, after the Russo-Japanese war, maintained a friendly attitude towards Russia and offered her the re-establishment of the former cordial relations which had been traditional in both countries for decades. The reason why Russia declined had so far been unknown.

It referred to her interior politics, for Russia, at that time, feared above everything the revolutionary movement and, in order to secure the maintenance of autocracy, threw herself into the arms of the reactionary Pan-Slavists, through whom she expected an energetic support of the Tsardom, but the Pan-Slavists were and are sworn enemies of all Germans. The Russian Government was thus obliged to follow an anti-German policy and this also facilitated the establishment of closer relations of their foreign policy with Britain.

These facts so far have always been obscured by the outspoken anti-German action of the Pan-Slavists and others, who always stated that the German Emperor favored the reactionary system in Russia. In reality, however, the German Emperor has repeatedly warned the Tsar of the

dangers to his throne which might result from his refusal to grant a constitution.

Pan-Slavist Program

All these facts were fully well known to M. Sazonov, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it did not hinder the Russian Government solemnly declaring at the outbreak of war that they would fight for liberty and progress, whereas it really only executed the policy of a few "Black Hundred" and other Pan-Slavists, in order to secure their support in strangling Russia's progress.

The Petrograd Telegraph Agency reports outside of Russia that, according to Petrograd newspaper reports, the Duma is to be convened for January 28. Curiously, however, Petrograd newspapers do not contain any announcement of this kind. Probably they are forbidden to mention or discuss this question.

The London Standard reproduces a letter from the German Emperor which has been published by the Russian newspaper Russkoje Slovo. In this falsified letter, it is stated that the German Emperor had given the order that, after his death, the question of succession to the throne should be submitted to a congress of German princes. This kind of publication is sufficiently exposed by the fact that the German Chancellor, when reading it, is said to have declared: "It the greatest humbug I have ever heard of!"

The German Emperor replied to the speech of Tsar Ferdinand as follows: "Provoked by adversaries who envied the peaceful prosperity of Germany and Austria-Hungary and who endangered in the most frivolous manner the progress of Europe, in order to strike us and our allies at the roots of our strength, we were already battling when Turkey, menaced by the same enemies, took our side and thus secured for herself, by a hard fight, her position in the world. Then the wisdom of your Majesty perceived the right moment for Bulgaria to defend and vindicate her old rights."

The Emperor then expressed his admiration of the splendid triumphs of the Bulgarian army and, in conclusion, stated his certitude that a lasting peace would be secured by the force of arms, in order to continue the elevated work for the welfare of the people.

British Marine Losses

Competent German authorities declare that, in December, 24 ships, including one British auxiliary cruiser and two British transports of, together, 104,764 tons, were destroyed by the navies of the central powers. Reliable information regarding ships sunk by contact with mines is not yet forthcoming. The real losses will therefore be bigger still and the total loss certainly not under 130,000.

In order to replace the territorial losses sent to the front, the Austro-Hungarian Government has decreed that the age limit during the war should be 55 years, but those between 40 and 55 years will do active service only for six weeks at a time and even then only in districts outside the war zone.

The British have confiscated the whole parcel post on board of the steamer Bergensfjord. They further robbed the luggage of the passengers and confiscated eleven cases belonging to Waldemar Peterson.

The Swedish newspaper man Frederick Becock, who took part in a trip through France arranged by a semi-official French committee, discusses in the Svenska Dagbladet the attitude of the French towards their enemies. He says that the slander, calumnies and insults have taken on the proportion of a mental disease of the masses, which could only be compared with the belief of the middle ages in witchcraft.

He points out that certain French artists and authors, who, before the war, were notorious for their literary and artistic perversities, are now coining money through this kind of art, adapted only for persons with a morbid imagination, or Phantoms. The author adds that he pointed out to a well-known French nationalist these signs of mental and moral insanity. The author then compares with it the dignified neutral mental attitude of the majority of the Germans towards their enemies.

German Finances

The committee of the Hamburg Stock Exchange publishes the quotations for the January settlement, which are remarkable in many respects. Thus, the 3% German Government loan is quoted at 70, against 73 on settlement day in July, 1914. German bank shares are 232, against 234; Bochum Steel Foundry 202, against 210; German-Luxemburg Mining Co. 110, against 105; Consolidated Koenig and Laura mines 138, against 126, while other German shares show lower quotations, as the Dresden bank shares 136, against 142; General Electric Co. (A. E. G.) 209, against 220; Darmstadt Bank 106, against 110; the Berlin Commercial Co. 135.

The shares of the German Bank and the Disconto Bank are unchanged at 155. Shipping shares are fluctuating and not uniform; the Hamburg America Line shares are quoted at 101, against 108 1/2; the North German Lloyd at 87, against 92 1/2, while the Hamburg South America Line is quoted at 148, against 128. American securities have risen in value; Baltimore are quoted 118, against 74 and Canadian Pacific 200, against 171 1/2.

King Ludwig of Bavaria visited the Bavarian troops on the western front and addressed the territorials on duty in the occupied French territory. He praised their good behavior towards the inhabitants and told them to keep always strictly to military discipline and morale, so that the inhabitants would speak of them with respect after their leaving.

The Austro-Hungarian Government

has advised the American Ambassador in Vienna that no Austro-Hungarian submarine had anything to do with the sinking of the steamer Persia.

The newspapers discuss the report of Admiral Bacon, as edited by Reuter and state that, contrary to other reports, it has been reported that no big dredger has been sunk on the

Belgian coast by the British, that no military factory has been destroyed, that the port of Zeebrugge has not been damaged, no gun demolished and that the German losses have not been large, but, on the contrary, very small, amounting to only one killed and six wounded, of whom two are only slightly wounded.

The German and French Govern-

ments have agreed to liberate all civilian prisoners of both countries not within military age limits. In consequence, all men under seventeen or above 55, all men unfit for military service and all women are to be liberated and sent home. Only persons arrested on account of violations of the law and hostages will be kept back, together with men of military age.

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TENYO MARU

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and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

Special Round-Trip Fare P.100

The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay

in Manila should take advantage of the

Special Single Rate of P.66

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Shanghai to Manila

It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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Just received a new Shipment of Phoenix Dress Silk Sox with Fancy Clox, also Cheney Ties in the Four-in-Hand and Batswing shapes.

With them we received a nice range of Ladies' Raincoats and Overcoats and also a nice selection of Silk Stockings for Ladies. Ask to see the \$1.25 Silk Hose, a marvellous value.

Included we have a nice Range of Union Suits for Ladies and Gents.

Inspection Invited at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

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Opposite Astor House.

Electric Cooking



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Because it is Clean

In electric cooking there is no fire, consequently there is no smoke, no soot, no gases are given off.

No flues to clean, no matches scattered about the floor.

Electric Cooking is clean Cooking

Electric Cookers may be hired from:

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Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

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Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

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Than
The
Average
Size
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of the Westminster Family."

Cigarettes—

COMMENCEMENT DAY AT RULISON HIGH SCHOOL

Six Young Girls Are Graduated
And Prepare for Uplift
In China

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Kiukiang, Jan. 22. The ninth annual commencement of Rulison High School took place on January 20, in the assembly room of the school in Kiukiang. This school has the distinction of being the pioneer in education for Chinese girls for all the provinces bordering on the lower Yangtze.

This occasion was especially happy in that the surviving one of the two missionaries who opened the school in 1873, Miss Gertrude Howe was present and opened the commencement program with prayer. Everybody in Kiukiang knows the many years of hard work, hard as only pioneering in conservative old China can be, which Miss Howe bestowed upon the school, laying such foundation as alone can produce such splendid results.

The limitations of pioneering work made it impossible to follow any prescribed rule or to accomplish any set task according to western standards, during the earlier years of the school's history. But it has steadily gained in prestige through the accumulative benefits of the years, until the annual fruitage does ample honor to its founders as well as their equally faithful successors.

This year, for the first time the graduating class gave a Class Day Program. This occurred on the evening of the 19th, in the assembly room of the school which was artistically decorated with the class color, yellow, relieved with branches of green. Festoons of yellow bunting across the ceiling gave a sunny air to the room, which harmonized with the generally happy atmosphere of the occasion.

Friends of the school, foreign and Chinese thoroughly enjoyed the program, which moved on from the first number to the end greatly to the credit of Miss Mabel Honsinger, the Director of Music who planned the program and trained the performers. The class history and prophecy parts of the program which gave especial opportunity for originality and humor were particularly appreciated by the students of the High School Department of the William Nass College to whom such features had the charm of newness.

The class graduated at this time numbered six, the personnel of which represents the following cities: Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanchang and Poochow. Promptly at 10.30 o'clock, they entered the audience room following their Principal, Miss Clara E. Merrill, for eighteen years in charge of this school. One could understand something of the quiet dignity of the class on seeing their leader in cap and gown, combining the tender interest of mother with the solicitude of teacher leading her foster children to the door of a new life and ushering them forth with her blessing.

The girls were a unit in style of costume—olive green suits of broadcloth, black hose and black velvet slippers their shining hair arranged in girlish fashion decorated with a spray of "lah mei," the dainty, fragrant flower of winter, the chosen class flower, fit emblem of the simple beauty of young womanhood.

The scholastic records of these young women tell less eloquently and less accurately the fine poise of character which each unconsciously displayed as one by one they took their place on the program.

Any unprejudiced observer must concede to them equality of dignity and grace with High School girls in any land. With becoming modesty but with the poise of self confidence they gave their parts in the presence of the highest civil and military officers of Kiukiang and the genuine interest which these men displayed in the development of China's womanhood is high praise of the work of which these girls are a product.

Two of the graduates will teach in the Day School at Kiukiang, one will instruct in music at Rulison High School, one expects to enter a Nurses' Training School and two will study medicine in Peking Medical College.

Special mention should be made of the address on "Character Building" by Miss Ogborn of Wuhu who held the closest attention of the audience as she delivered her words of inspiration in eloquent Chinese.

Following was the commencement program:—

1. Hymn 231 Congregation
2. Prayer Miss Howe
3. Welcome Chang, Fengchen
4. Teachings from History Hu, Kwelyin
5. Chorus: Wanderers' Night Song, Rubinatejn High School Chorus.
6. Chinese Poem.....Kwong, Wenyin
7. Essay: Service is True Greatness. Cheo, Tsairien

8. "Moonlight" Sonata Adagio agitato—Beethoven..... Ling, Tehchih
 9. Address—"Character Building"..... Miss Ogborn
 10. Chorus: "The Radiant Morn"..... Woodward High School Chorus.
 11. Valedictory Sung, Yuteh
 12. Presentation of Diplomas.
 13. Benediction Rev. Chang
- The Class Day program follows:—
1. Song: "Dream of Paradise"..... High School Chorus
 2. Invocation Rev. Mr. Nieh
 3. "Welcome" by the president of the class.....Kwelyin Hu
 4. Essay (Chinese) College Education for women of China.....Fung Chen-chang
 5. Song.....High School Chorus
 6. Poem "The Sah Mei," (our class flower)Teh Chih-ling
 7. The Prophecy.....Wenyin Kwong
 8. Piano Trio "Don Giovanni"..... Mozart.....Fung Yin-hu, Chao Wen-in and Teh Chih-ling
 9. Essay (English) "The Vision of Sir Lannfal".....Yuteh Sung
 10. History of the class..... Tsai Ren-cheo
 11. Class Song.....Senior Class
 12. Play Freshmen Class
 13. Rulison Song.....Entire School
- Benediction: Class Motto "Non Ministrari sed Ministrare"
- Class flower "The Lah Mei"
- Class color—Yellow.
- Officers:
- President Kwel Yin-hu
- Chinese Essay.....Fung Chen-chang
- Prophet Wenyin Kwong
- Foot Teh Chih-ling
- Historian Tsai Ren-cheo
- English Essayist.....Yuteh Sung

J.D. ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$9,000 TO BOY SCOUTS

Total Cash Received \$82,503.
Largest Sum Ever Given
For Purpose

New York, December 11.—John D. Rockefeller set a new high record for individual donations to the \$200,000 Boy Scout Fund, when it was announced at the noonday meeting of campaigners yesterday that he had given \$9,000. The subscription, together with one of \$3,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., was obtained by team No. 44, of which Stacy Richmond is the Captain.

The total for the day was \$15,256.50, bringing the grand total, exclusive of pledges and promises, to \$82,503.65, the largest amount ever raised for the Boy Scouts. In Pittsburgh \$73,000 was recently raised, and the people of Philadelphia contributed \$66,000 a year ago.

It was announced yesterday that several wealthy New Yorkers had invited the Boy Scouts to visit them at their country place next summer. It was also stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company is sending out a copy of the Boy Scouts' handbook to every boy in its employ throughout the country.

Women Get Old at 35, Pastor And Members Of His Church Decide

Age Limit Fixed for Boarders
At New Memorial Home
For Girls

New York, December 20.—When does a woman cease to be young? That question has no terrors for leading members of the Brick Presbyterian Church. At thirty-five, is their answer. That is the age limit they have set for the admission of boarders to the new William D. Barbour Memorial Dormitory for Self-Supporting Young Women, which it shortly will erect adjoining its West Side branch, the Christ Presbyterian Church, No. 336 West Thirty-sixth street.

This is one of the few laws or rules laid down for the management of the new home, which will be seven stories high and which will accommodate 120 young women as regular boarders.

The sum of \$3,000 was placed in the collection plates last Sunday at Brick Church. The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, the pastor, announced that during last week \$11,000 was received, bringing the amount in hand up to \$105,000. The whole amount asked for the building is \$140,000, and \$10,000 is needed for furnishings.

Dr. Merrill said that in other such homes it had been found that young girls did not care to live in them if there were middle-aged women among the boarders.

"Women at thirty-five are apt to be getting larger salaries than younger women, and, therefore, are more able to take care of themselves," he said.

"We want a wholesome, self-respecting home for girls who toil and who have no home of their own. We are going to manage the dormitory with principles and standards, rather than with laws and rules."

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO.

Increase of Capital to \$5,000,000 Gold
Decided Upon

The China Mail Steamship Co., which was recently organized and has already purchased the steamer China, has decided to increase its capital stock from \$2,100,000 to \$5,000,000, owing to the stock subscriptions coming in, and also to the end that the Company may more readily finance the deals necessary in order to acquire additional steamers. Look Tin-ell, President of the Canton Bank, of San Francisco, and President and General Manager of the new Company, has just announced the appointments, effective immediately, of an assistant to the President and General Manager and a General Passenger Agent. Men who held important positions with the Pacific Mail were chosen. Head offices are to be established in San Francisco.—Kobe Herald.

Declare Chinese Are Being Favored In Seaman's Test

Union Delegate Says Inspector
Makes Examination Easy
For Orientals

San Francisco, Cal., December 31.—E. A. Erickson, a delegate of the Seamen's Union, who was present at the examination of applicants for certificates as able seamen, as required by the La Follette Act, created a scene yesterday during the oral tests given to ten Chinese applicants. When Inspector Guthrie was examining the Chinese, Erickson broke in with a charge that the questions were so framed as to supply the Chinese with answers, and he announced a protest against such questions. Guthrie told him not to attempt to interfere with the examination.

It is expected that Andrew Furuseth, president of the union, will take up the matter with the higher officials.

Yesterday ten Chinese passed the examination and six were plucked.

SEES EXTENSION OF MONROE IDEA

Washington, D. C., December 31.—John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, made an address today before the Pan-American Scientific Congress in the course of which he made the prediction that by evolution the Monroe doctrine will become the Pan-American doctrine.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

WANTS IDLE GERMAN SHIPS IN U.S. SERVICE

Westminster Gazette Tells How
They Could Benefit
England

London, December 18.—Apropos of President Wilson's reference to the question of buying German ships lying idle in American harbors, the Westminster Gazette says:

This country is suffering gravely from a shortage of tonnage, which accounts for the high freights and the excessive price of almost every commodity. Could the German ships be brought into the freight market under the American flag, almost immediate beneficial effects would be felt here.

"These vessels could not be used in carrying cargoes for Germany, for we have established a blockade. They would run to our own ports, carrying goods which we need very badly and which are lying on the quay sides because there are no ships to be had."

"It must not be a merely temporary transfer to avoid the penalties that would be exacted were these vessels put to sea under the German flag. Buying would have to be in the light

of day, and probably by the United States Government itself.

"Even so, there would be the disadvantage that a large sum of money would be transferred to Germany, but so long as the money was not paid in goods which Germany requires—and we can see to it that no payment in that form is possible—then the advantages to our commerce would heavily outweigh any risk in the transaction."

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Electric Toasters, Hotplates, Irons, Kettles and Heating Apparatus.

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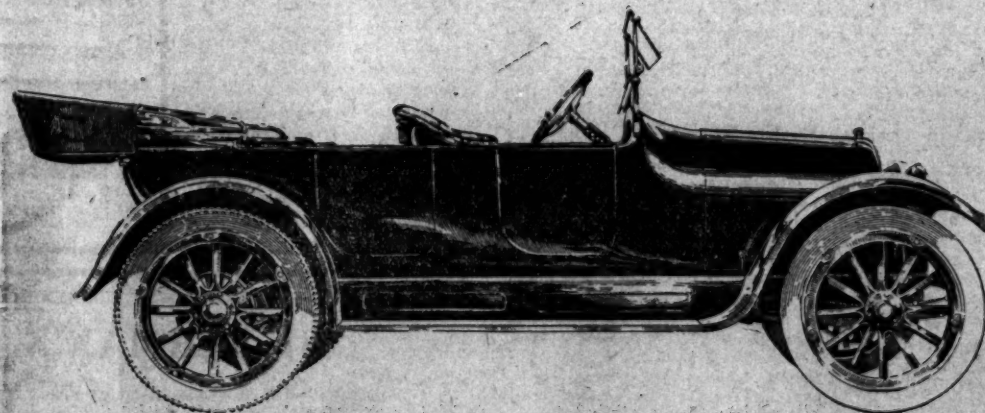
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Electric Starter



A Small, Light Economical Car

Beauty—comfort—convenience—economy. You get all of these in this new Overland.

Built to meet the demand for a high grade light car it has all the quality and advantages of many cars that sell for a much higher price. Yet it is exceedingly economical both in purchase price and cost of upkeep.

The motor—sturdy and highly efficient—is of the latest and most approved in bloc type with a long stroke and small bore. It is designed for economical operation.

The long, low streamline body, with sloping bonnet, one-piece cowl, crowned fenders and full curved back is most attractive in appearance.

Cantilever rear springs not only accentuate the long and low appearance but add much to

the easy riding qualities of the car. They are probably the easiest riding springs ever designed.

In spite of its rugged strength and long wheelbase the car is light, weighing only 2160 pounds.

Large tyres give greater mileage and greater comfort than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

In addition to these big advantages this Overland has electric lights and self starter; an easy operating clutch with adjustable pedals; larger powerful brakes, demountable rims—everything that makes a car strictly up-to-date.

See this beautiful car. Let us prove to you its sterling qualities.

Specifications

Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)

Large tyres 31" x 4".
Demountable, detachable rims—
one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Synkon cooling
Body, streamline with one-piece cowl
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built-in
Crowned fenders

Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator,
with head, rear and dash lamps and
headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover;
magnetic speedometer; electric horn;
combination rear light and license
bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tire
carrier in rear; full set of tools; tire
repair kit; jack and pump.

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NOTICE

It having been brought to our notice that some YALE (Blount) Door-Closers have not been installed in accordance with the technical requirements—thus failing to close the door properly—we invite complainants to communicate with us, in which case we are prepared to send our mechanic to make the necessary alterations free of charge.

The YALE Door-Closer is a mechanical doorman that never gets tired and never forgets. It closes a door with a firm swing that ends in a slow, quiet push. And it cannot fail.

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S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major H. W. Flicher, Act. Commandant, S.V.C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

4. Commissions:—
Commissions as under have been approved by the Council and issued to:—

Dated,
Medical Staff—Lieut. N. H. Bolton 5. 1. '16
Light Horse—2nd Lieut. H. Quelch 5. 1. '16
American Co.—2nd Lieut. H. B. Sanford 5. 1. '16
American Co.—2nd Lieut. F. R. Newman 5. 1. '16
Portuguese Co.—Lieut. E. Carniero 22. 7. '15
Japanese Co.—Lieut. N. Oki 12. 8. '15
Shanghai Scottish—Lieut. G. L. Campbell 10. 12. '15
Italian Co.—Lieutenant M. Commencini 16. 12. '15
5. Leave:—
12 Months Leave is granted to Lieut. S. S. Sellick from Jan. 1, 1916.

6. Death:—
The acting commandant regrets to announce the death of Pte. Liu Zeng of the Chinese Company, which occurred on 24th inst. The funeral will start from West Hongkew Police Station, Haining Road, at 3 p.m. tomorrow 26th inst. The O. C. Artillery will detail the necessary gun team and carriage.

Shanghai Scottish Shoot

The following are the results of the shoot held at the Rifle Range, on Sunday, in the monthly cup competition of the Shanghai Scottish, S. V. C.:

"A" CLASS			
Practice No.	Total	Head	Net Total
*Col-Sgt. Stewart	16	9	25
Pte. Tate	10	14	24
L-Cpl. McKelvie	10	12	22
Sgt. Taylor	16	9	25
†Lieut. G. Campbell	14	11	25
*Winner of cup—first time—future handicap 3 points.			
†Winner of spoon.			
"B" CLASS			
*L-Sgt. Peebles	13	10	23
Pte. A. Ferguson	14	5	19
*Winner of cup—first time; also winner of spoon. Future handicap 3 points.			
"C" CLASS			
*Pte. Jas. Law	14	12	26
Pte. A. McGregor	11	10	21
L-Cpl. Butter	10	4	14
*Winner of second spoon.			

PRIZE CREW INTERRED

The American steel barque Andrew Welch, towed by the steamer Rutland, arrived at Christiansand on November 16. The Andrew Welch left San Francisco on August 19 for Halmstad, Sweden, laden with beans. She was hailed off the Shetland Isles by a British patrolboat and ordered to Lerwick for examination. A lieutenant and five men were put on board her. A heavy gale forced the Captain to lay a course for Aberdeen, but owing to the gale he could not make the port and, in spite of the British officers' protest, resolved to steer for the Norwegian coast. With the wind behind her the Andrew Welch crossed the North Sea in only 27 hours (the distance is about 400 miles). Land was sighted near Christiansand, to which the Rutland took her in tow. The prize crew, pending the Government's decision, have been interned at Christiansand.

Japanese Military Officer's Adventures

San Francisco, January 16.—Colonel Yoshikawa, a retired officer of the Japanese Army who took part in the Mexican Civil War, has arrived here for the purpose of obtaining an artificial leg. While serving in General Carranza's army he was seriously wounded and had to have a leg amputated. On entering the United States he was arrested by the immigrant authorities but he has protested on the ground that he is now a naturalized Mexican citizen and therefore not liable to detention. The Mexican Consul at San Francisco is rendering him assistance.

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Latest Picture of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt



The picture of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the best known actress in the world, was made during her last appearance before the moving picture camera. It shows her in a death scene from the play "Jeanne Dore" which she was to have produced in America.

J. J. HILL MAY HELP TO REVIVE BELGIUM

Report Follows High Belgian Officials' Consultation With Financiers of West

Chicago, December 17.—James J. Hill, head of the Great Northern railroad system, in association with other prominent American financiers, is believed to be considering a plan for the restoration of Belgium's finances and industries following the present war.

This report gained credence yesterday, following the arrival in Chicago of a party of distinguished Belgians, representing the Belgian government. They passed some time at St. Paul in conference with the railroad chief and to him, it is understood, they broached the subject of American financiers coming to the aid of Belgium at the close of the war, the assumption being, of course, that Belgium will be restored to the Belgians.

In the party are M. Van de Vyvere, minister of finance in the Belgian cabinet; Chevalier Carton de Wiart, brother of the minister of Justice; Mme. de Wiart, and Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian minister to China.

Baron de Cartier is a guest at the home of Hobart Chatfield Taylor in Lake Forest during the stay of the party in Chicago. He and Taylor have been lifelong friends. De Cartier was in Paris when the war broke out. He is returning to New York to continue negotiations looking to the restoration of Belgium and will start for China late in January.

The other members of the party attended the grand opera performance at night. They are stopping at the Blackstone hotel.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon M. Van de Vyvere gave a luncheon at the

Blackstone to the members of the executive committee of the Chinese-Belgian relief committee:

Future Bright, He Says

A "golden future" for Belgium and words of unstinted gratitude for the American people and the American press formed the themes of felicitations yesterday at the luncheon given at the Blackstone hotel by members of the Belgian government committee and their friends to members of the Chicago branch of the Belgian relief committee.

At the luncheon where Mr. Van de Vyvere, minister of finance of the Belgian cabinet, who was host; Chevalier Carton de Wiart, brother of the minister of Justice, and Mme. de Wiart; Baron de Cartier, Belgian minister to China; M. A. Ryerson, James A. Patten, W. J. Chalmers, E. L. Millard, James W. Thorne, Felix J. Streycmans, Baron Cyrille Fernerey, Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Wallace Heckman, H. J. Patten, and Father Devos.

M. Van de Vyvere expressed the firm conviction that Belgium will be restored intact to the Belgians after the war and that a greater future than was dreamed of before awaits the country now in the possession of the Germans, save for a small part.

The Belgian minister of finance paid a high tribute to the American press. He said Belgium's debt of gratitude to the American press and America never could be fully paid.

FEWER POETS THIS YEAR

Only 25,000 Take Part in Japanese Competition

Tokio, January 17.—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Phoenix Room at the Imperial palace will be held the poetry competition of 1916. His Majesty the Emperor, Princes of the Blood, Marshal Prince Yamagata, and other holders of the Grand Order of Merit, Count Okuma, the Premier and other Cabinet Ministers, nobles and courtiers will attend. The verses composed by their Majesties.

"The Richest of all Tinned Milks Tested"

Says the Committee on Infant and Invalid Diet of the Medical Missionary Association of China



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TO EXPLODE MINES BY WIRELESS IS LATEST

American Has Perfected New System Which U. S. May Buy

New York, January 15.—The system of Mr. John Hays Hammond to operate mines from an aeroplane by wireless has been perfected and the government will be requested to appropriate about one million dollars to purchase the patent-rights.—Asahi.

President on Stump To Plead for Strong National Defences

New York, January 10.—The President's National defence scheme has become unpopular of late and the opposition in Congress is comparatively strong. Therefore, Mr. Wilson, in co-operation with the Secretary of War, will address meetings in the various States with a view to explaining the necessity of strengthening the national defences. The movement will be started in the latter part of this month. Mr. Wilson and the Secretary of War will engage in the task separately. Judging from the trend of things at present, as the Republicans are in favor of an extension of the national defences but are against an increase of taxes, they will eventually reject the National Defence Bill; while the attitude of the Democrats is ambiguous, as there is a powerful party of advocates of anti-Militarism; and opinions against the National Defence Bill are expressed in Congress. The scheme is especially unpopular in the Central States most distant from the Pacific and the Atlantic. Under these circumstances, President Wilson will proceed to Chicago and St. Louis to explain the necessity of the Bill.—Osaka Asahi—Kobe Herald.

on the subject. "In honor of the National Fete" will be read, as well as the verses sent in by poets through the land. The number of the verses sent in has been, it is said, 25,000, showing a considerable decrease against 27,075 of the previous year. The cause of this decrease is said to be under investigation by the authorities concerned.



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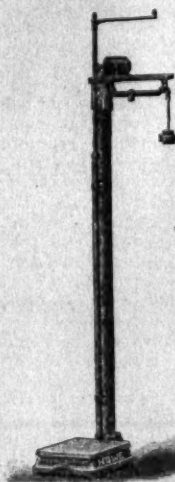
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED
HONG KONG, FORT BUILDING, WILMINGTON,
DELAWARE, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., S'hai
Editorial Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., S'hai
New York Office: World Building
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau: Russo-Asiatic Bank Building
Berlin Office: 10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau: Japan Advertiser Building
Subscription Rates

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year... Max. \$20.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month... 2.00
SUNDAY, per Year... 7.00
Shipped to Europe, 50 cents per month, or
Max. \$6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
15 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
141 Editorial Department.

Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI.
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WEATHER

Fine and milder weather. Very
unsteady breezes along the whole
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SHANGHAI, JANUARY 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

U.S. Navy To Be the Equal of Any Other In the World?

(From The Outlook)

THE report of the Secretary of the Navy was made public on December 14. The report of the General Board of the Navy was not made public until December 22. Upon the question of fundamental naval policy the General Board says:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation of the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925.

"The General Board believes that the course of the present war in Europe affords convincing reasons for modifying the opinion which it has expressed for the past eleven years as to the proper size of the navy. A navy in firm control of the seas from the outbreak of the war is the prime essential to the defense of a country situated as is the United States, bordering upon two great oceans. A navy strong enough only to defend our coast from actual invasion will not suffice. Defense from invasion is not the only function of the navy. It must protect our sea-borne commerce and drive that of the enemy from the sea. The best way to accomplish all these objects is to find and defeat the hostile fleet, or any of its detachments, at a distance from our coast sufficiently great to prevent interruption of our normal course of national life."

"The Administration obviously does not intend to follow the General Board's policy; and we are persuaded that in making this decision the civil Government is wisely exercising its rightful prerogative.

Upon comparing the General Board's statement of policy, however, with its recommendations for construction, it is seen at once that the number of ships asked for is by no means sufficient to place the United States navy in the position in relation to the other navies of the world which the General Board deems necessary for our National safety. It is doubtful whether the construction recommended will even restore us to the position of second naval Power, which we once held. A careful reading of the General Board's report discloses the fact that the General Board was not asked by the Secretary to outline the building program demanded by its announced opinion, but to draw up a program which "will continue for a period of five years with an expenditure of about \$100,000,000 each year for five years on new construction only." This is what has been called Secretary Daniels' "Five-Hundred-Million-Dollar Program."

Accepting the limitation of the Secretary's request, the General Board recommends that of this \$500,000,000 appropriation \$96,792,500 should be expended in the first year towards the construction of four dreadnoughts, three battle cruisers, four scouts, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, twenty coast submarines, four auxiliary vessels, two river gunboats, air-craft, and reserve ammunition. The Secretary (for work to be initiated in 1917) actually recommends an expenditure of but \$67,003,000 to be used in the construction of two dreadnoughts, two

battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats, and one auxiliary vessel, air-craft, and reserve ammunition.

The recommendations of the General Board were made with a view to providing the most needed ships at the earliest dates. It appears that the Secretary has not accepted the expert recommendations of the General Board concerning the manner in which the sum allotted to the navy by the present Administration should be expended. Many question the competency of our army and navy experts to tell the people of the United States how much they need in the way of armament, but few should question the wisdom of letting our experts determine how the sums provided by the civil Government should be used.

The most encouraging part of the Secretary's report is contained in his apparent adherence to the policy of a continuing program of naval construction. If such a policy is to succeed, however, it must in the future be presented without the apparent confusion of thought and purpose manifested in the present report of the Secretary of the Navy.

Travelettes

Naples

THE tarantella is the personification of Naples. It is the dance of the people, the spirit of the town. Wherever a group of Neapolitans gets together there is sure to be a musician who bursts spontaneously into this native folk dance. It is full of graceful bows, the intertwining of lithe dancing figures and the swing of brilliant scarfs.

Naples is the most joyful spot on earth. One sees it first from the bay, revealing itself in a far-reaching crescent which rises, terrace upon terrace, from the water's edge. Back of it are rolling hills covered with vineyards and olive groves, and beyond the mighty Vesuvius, its crest shrouded in an eternal veil of smoke.

The streets of Naples are always a blaze of color. Scarlet sashes, flaming bandana handkerchiefs, costumes that are riots of brilliant shades. The whole population lives in the streets. The Neapolitan child comes into being in the open, spends his childhood there without the knowledge of clothing, takes up the rollicking, care-free life of his kind, lives for half a century in the noisy din of the busy streets, and passes away to the rattle of stringed instruments, played that his sons and daughters may dance the tarantella.

Captain Franz von Papen

(From The New York Times)

Though it is only in narrow circles here that there will be mourning over the departure of Captain Franz von Papen from this country, in still narrower circles will there be any disposition to deny that his evident effort to make his going as graceful as the circumstances permitted was a highly successful one. Indeed so pleasing is the impression created by the tone and tenor of his farewell that with something of compunction does one yield to the temptation to quote Malcolm's declaration as to the death of that Thane of Cawdor who gave Macbeth his first proof that the witches were true prophets—"nothing in his life became him like the leaving it."

An obvious paraphrase would be to say that of all the Captain did while here, nothing was as seemingly as his farewell, but the implications that all his other doings in the United States were ill done would be far from the truth. Until after the war was well along nobody had any excuse for thinking of Germany's military attaché otherwise than as "an officer and gentleman" of high type, and now the good temper and courtesy that marked the last moments of his stay make it easy to remember that while of late he was too closely connected with transactions which were intolerable from the American point of view, and made the demand for his recall inevitable, he was engaged in what he considered—not without the excuses of reason and precedent—the usual duties of his position.

He enabled us, in short, to realize, as we would not have done had sullenness and recrimination marked the last episode of his stay, that though he had become persona non grata in the official and diplomatic sense, there was neither humiliation nor disgrace for him in what amounted to banishment from the country. Even the concluding words of his farewell statement, in which he predicted that in time Americans would come to a judgment the reverse of the one they now entertain as to the justice of Germany's cause, and would admit that she took up arms in self-defense—those words, too, will be accepted as sincere. We cannot see them as true, but he thinks them so, and that he does is only another evidence of the mysterious power which the wish or need to believe has over us all.

SCIENCE BEGINS AT HOME

III.—Chemistry In The Kitchen

By Frederic J. Haskin

PEOPLE are just beginning to take an interest in what they eat. A wave of dietary curiosity is sweeping America. Books by the hundred are being published on the balanced ration, the ideal menu, the scientific bill-of-fare. The latest development is a correspondence course in "Scientific Eating."

The last place to be touched by this new tendency was the kitchen itself. The home is the most conservative of institutions. You can change the basic law of a nation before you can change its characteristic way of cooking potatoes. This conservatism is not a bad thing, for a great many of the early conclusions of the food faddists and investigators turned out to be based on insufficient data. But now the kitchen is beginning to ask questions.

The food question is obviously of supreme importance. Half our ills can be traced to improper feeding. Nobody realizes this better than the housewife, but when she turns to science for information some spectacularly assured her with a bland smile that the whole question is perfectly simple, and hands her a page of chemical formulae that look like a Chinese puzzle and convey about as much meaning as a recipe in Greek.

Nevertheless, the question is simple in its essentials. Food has three functions in the human body—to repair waste, to furnish fuel for the human engine, and to regulate the vital processes. It was this last office that the early food investigators overlooked and got themselves and their ideal dietaries into confusion thereby. They calculated the needs of the body in gram and calories, and concluded that the average man was eating a great deal more than was good for him. They selected the foods which contained the most concentrated nourishment, and pointed out that, for the economical, articles like cauliflower and spinach were a needless extravagance because they consisted ninety per cent. of water which could be purchased from the city at fifteen cents a thousand gallons.

This reasoning failed to take into account the physiological effect of many vegetables, which are essential to health because of the mineral matter they contain. Spinach, cauliflower and celery are among the best of these. They are particularly rich in iron, phosphorus and calcium. These minerals go to the building of bone, and hence are of great importance in the diet of children.

Besides in the vegetables mentioned above, such minerals are found abundantly in turnips, carrots and parsnips. The turnip was long a favorite target for the criticism of diet cranks, who pointed out that it consists almost entirely of wood and water, but further investigation triumphantly vindicated its place on the dinner-table. Not only vegetables, but many fruits, notably oranges, contain much calcium. In other words, they are builders of bone. Milk, too, is rich in this mineral, and that is one of the principal reasons why it is so well fitted for a growing body. There is more calcium dissolved in any glass of milk than it would be possible to dissolve in a glass of water.

Another virtue of roots and vegetables which is just coming to be valued at its proper weight, is that a large part of their solid skeleton is indigestible. At first glance this seems to be a fault rather than an advantage, but the truth of the matter is that our civilized diet tends to be too concentrated. By our pre-cooked and pre-digested foods, we are cheating our legitimate internal digestions out of their natural occupation. Fruits and vegetables give them something to work on, a condition of things essential to their good temper and well-being. The digestion is an industrious mechanism which does not thrive in idleness.

Moreover, there is a certain seasonable value in green foods, which is even yet imperfectly understood, but probably rests on the age-old custom of the human race of eating particular plants at the particular season of their ripening, until the body has come to expect it. This principle is generally acted upon on the farm, where the mess of greens in spring-time is an institution as firmly rooted as the greens themselves. City dwellers, however, are prone to overlook it.

The point to be taken from all these virtues of the vegetable is largely that it is dangerous to judge foods on the basis of their fuel value. The term, "food value," is often applied solely in this sense, and rightly understood, the fuel, or nourishing, value of a substance is a valuable indicator in buying and cooking. But because beans have fifteen times as high fuel value to the body as has spinach, it does not follow that they are fifteen times as valuable a food.

The fruit and vegetable at most, however, are only essential side-dishes. The prime need of the body is for something to repair its waste, and for something to furnish the energy that carries it through a day's work. This energy is supplied for

the most part by the various sorts of grains, the few really nourishing vegetables, milk, eggs and meats. The problem of the day is how to arrange a menu with the right proportion of each.

Since dietary propaganda has become common, the average man or woman is prone to shy and beat a strategic retreat when anyone mentions the mere names of the proteins, carbohydrates and fats. They have undoubtedly been the center of a fog of technical discussion which has failed to illuminate the subject much, but they are important enough to merit a little consideration for all that.

The proteins are at once the most essential on the list, and the ones that give the most trouble in preparing a balanced ration. The human body is about two-thirds water, but the remaining third of really solid substance about us consists more than half of protein. The lean part of meat is a food rich in proteins, of course, since animals have the same chemical structure as ourselves. Flour contains some protein, peas and beans contain a great deal. Eggs and milk are protein foods, and most fish are very rich in it.

Proteins seem to be essential to the repair of any waste in bodily tissue. That is to say, carbohydrates, such as sugar and corn-starch, and fats, such as butter and lard, will furnish the system with heat to keep it warm, and give it energy with which to work. But when muscular work goes to the point of breaking down muscular tissue, or when brain work wears out a few cells of the nervous system, only the protein foods can replace the worn-out parts. And since these microscopic parts of the human system are continually being worn out, the essential place of the proteins on the bill of fare is obvious. The question is, how much of them shall we eat?

For latest investigations seem to indicate that too much protein is as bad as too little. There is not only the still disputed point on whether proteins eaten beyond a certain limit do not cause breaking down instead of building up, but the well established fact that an excess of protein is a strain on the kidneys. Yet authorities still differ widely as to what this correct amount of daily protein should be. The latest ideas place it rather low, and according to them we have all been eating too much meat. Yet this is clearly a matter to be approached with circumspection.

The fat and carbohydrate foods are a less delicate field of operations. Their function is simpler, and a little abuse of them does not carry as heavy a penalty as a similar abuse of proteins. Carbohydrate is simply the form that nourishing elements take in almost all plants. Sugar is a typical carbohydrate, flour and potatoes depend for their nourishing value largely on these compounds. The carbohydrate is a valuable dietary element, for in most of its form it does not strain the digestion, and it has a fuel value about as high as the protein.

Fat is the premier food as a fuel, however. An ounce of fat has twice as much fuel value as an ounce of carbohydrate or protein. This is what makes it a good cold weather comestible, and also explains the penchant of the untutored Eskimo for tallow candles, lamp oil, and raw whale blubber. Fats are often hard to digest, however, for a civilized man leading a sedentary life.

The consensus of opinion among authorities seems to be that one meal a day, taken in connection with the protein content of the other foods, gives all the protein a sedentary man needs. Fats can be more freely eaten in winter than in summer. The variation of opinion as to the food needed for supplying energy to the body is wide. Some authorities put it twice as high as others. The expert who places it lowest is said to have experimented on a squad of soldiers who got hungry under his frugal regime and stole out by night to revel on sausage and bean soup. The good professor was astounded at the way they gained fat on next to nothing at all. For the average man, real appetite, as distinguished from a craving for delicacies, is probably the best guide in eating carbohydrates.

The question of a proper balance of the daily food is undoubtedly an important one. Many variable elements enter into it, such as the state of health, the time of year, the sort of work done, the peculiar temperament of each individual, even the variations in activity from day to day. Of course, the danger of a little wrong eating is not so great as foodists would have us believe. The human race has been struggling with a cold world for so many generations that its constitution can stand a fairly wide latitude of deviation from the theoretically perfect diet without taking to the hospital. But a proper diet is undoubtedly an immense aid to health and cheerfulness.

Investing Four Years In College

By Abram W. Harris

(President North-western University)

Some of the most important decisions must be made in youth when there is little experience to guide. The choice of a lifework and the getting of education are such matters. What rules ought to guide? Shall the boy leave school when he has completed the grammar course? Shall he continue through the high school? Shall he then go on to college?

College training is expensive; not that the money outlay is very great, but that the college takes four years of time, and four years seem a very large part of the whole life of a man as he looks forward from sixteen or seventeen. The decision must be made just at the time when independence and ambition are growing and are suggesting to the boy the worthy desire to be at work and to pay his own way. With that desire every man sympathizes, and in many cases it ought to be followed.

It Takes Courage

I give the young man unstinted admiration for the courage it takes to invest four years—usually the only capital he then has—in getting a college education in the belief that he is making a good investment.

Given the right kind of boy, there is no better investment to be made. After all, the early years are not very profitable as business years. Youth is the time when a man earns least with the most effort and learns most with the least effort. This is a safe rule: When in doubt about the wisdom of further study, keep on studying. Stop when you are sure you ought to stop.

The school or college is not the only place in which a man gets an education; but it offers the easiest and most economical education. It gives the beginnings of education, and the beginnings are the really hard parts.

There are difficulties in conducting a mine, but the ablest miner is helpless until he finds a paying claim. It is one of the best services of the college that it helps in finding the claim.

A college course may be worth while even if it never gives a financial profit. There are other assets. The college opens avenues to many fields of culture and of achievement. It is a poor fellow who gets through college without having caught something of the spirit of poetry and some knowledge of it, who has not read some of the great books and gathered some inspiration from the great sciences and scientists, who has not learned to know some of the great men of all times, who has not had profit from four years spent under high-minded teachers and fellow students of pure and valiant adventure.

An Unselfish Community

The college man puts in four years as part of a community the most unselfish, high-minded and wholesome to be found in American life. The man who can live through the college years with college boys and not be the better for it has either been surprisingly unfortunate in the selection of his college or is very unresponsive to good influences.

These years will have accustomed him to the vital acceptance of service as the great thing in life; they will have given him many abiding friendships with other men of fine mold, and they will have endowed him for life with a few of those closest friendships—so seldom made after the time of youth—which are of abiding value as life's best treasures.

Very likely I would be having a bigger income if, in 1876, I had gone into business instead of entering the freshman class at college; but I am sure—entirely sure—that if, with all my present experience, I were back again in the days of decision, with the broad road straight ahead inviting me to seek an immediate income, and at the side the footpath to college, I'm sure, I say, I'd make again the same choice of the old way to the halls in which I spent four happy years—to me, great years.

\$6,000,000 Going to Waste

A year's output of potash from the help of Puget Sound would bring \$6,000,000 at the present war-time prices, according to Prof. George B. Riggs of the Botany Department of the University of Washington. Kelp is abundant and easily accessible in the Sound, said Dr. Riggs in a recent lecture, and three factories might be kept busy every working day of the year, each producing 5,000 tons of muriate of potash yearly. Each would consume 500 tons of the seaweed daily, and ordinarily the year's production of 15,000 tons of potash on the Sound would be worth \$600,000, the average price being about \$40 a ton. At present it brings about \$400 a ton.

Fifty thousand tons of kelp could be harvested yearly along the Pacific Coast, Dr. Riggs asserted. The beds lie from Mexico to Western Alaska, but are of course not all commercially accessible. All the beds belong to the States adjacent, and no laws have ever been passed restricting the harvest. The kelp is free to anyone who wants it.

A State In Flight

By W. Byron Blaise

(In the Manchester Guardian)

The hospital in which I was working was in Vrnjatchka Banja, a watering-place about 70 miles north-west of Nisch, on the branch railway that runs to Ushitsa, and the combined attack of the Germans, Austrians, and Bulgars made it clear, after a few weeks' fighting, that we must either retire or be taken. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon and myself, with the approval of the authorities, determined to try to get away. The main railway to the south had been cut by the Bulgars at Skopje (Uskub), and there was left only the road from Kraljevo, in the west, down which the main Serbian retreat must pass. We made up our minds to go to Novi Bazar, and then over the mountains of Montenegro to the Adriatic coast. Food we knew would be scarce, but the Serbian Government and army, and probably the civilian refugees, would go due south to Mitrovitsa, and we decided that the route of "panic and starvation" should not be ours. Carrying the least possible baggage and some food, we set off by railway to Kraljevo.

We waited eight hours at the station, and about midnight mounted the roof of a crowded carriage and rumbled along to Kraljevo. There, ignoring official protests, we stumbled into the stifling telegraph office, and slept on the floor in a miscellaneous company of refugees. At seven o'clock we stumbled, dirty and sleepy, into the town. I had last seen it as a quiet and picturesque little country place, with a few people scattered about the streets. It was now surging like a river in spate. The street from the station, inches deep in mud, was filled with a torrent of carts, animals, and human beings, soldiers, wounded and unwounded, transport drivers, English, French, and Russian doctors and nurses, Austrian prisoners, and refugees of all classes.

The animals strained, the carts groaned, men on horseback splashed shouting through the traffic, and an endless procession of foot passengers picked its way in either direction along such dry tracks as it could find. The market square boiled like a pot, and the restaurants were full of people who drank coffee alone because there was nothing more solid to be got. The Government was there, the Headquarters Staff was there, the foreign Ministers were there, the French aviators were there, everybody of importance in Serbia was there, after evacuating Nisch, and all were preparing to go further south. Supplies were in the hands of the State. For the first time in my life I tried to buy bread at a shop, and I was told that there was none to buy. We had enough food of other kinds to keep us for some days, but I shall never forget the feeling of helplessness which for a moment seized me when I realized that I was there, in the midst of thousands of hungry people, and that the money in my pocket gave me no advantage over the poorest of them all.

No Food for Four Days
In Kraljevo we stayed three days. We had a military order for bread which enabled the Gordons to wrest from the reluctant authorities about a third of the prescribed allowance. During a raid on the bread sacks at the railway station we heard the people crying out that they had not eaten for four days, the first confirmation of our suspicion that further south there would be utter starvation. Other food we got from a truck of hospital stores, and when Dr. Churchill, a Serbian official who performed his duties with Western thoroughness, at last snatched some horse carriages out of the whirling stream of traffic, we had enough to keep a considerable party for three or four weeks. By this time the signs everywhere were ominous. We had been within sound of the guns since we reached Kraljevo.

The French aeroplanes had left one by one, flying steadily to Raskia. Outside our tents workmen were dismantling the Austrian and Turkish cannon, trophies brought from the abandoned arsenal at Kragujevatz, and now to be left behind. Dr. Beavis's English unit went off in its motor-cars to Mitrovitsa. The Government and the foreign Ministers had gone. The Stobarts and the Scottish women, hospitals without stores, drugs, or instruments, went in Serbian military cars. The civilian refugees poured out on foot, in ox-carts, in horse wagons, or in carriages, and overhead enemy aeroplanes watched, in cold blood, the uncaring exodus.

On November 3 we left Kraljevo, a party of about twenty in all. We carried with us a big bag of rice, cocoa, corned beef, condensed milk, biscuits, treacle, sugar, and curry powder. We are not so fond now of rice as we were when we started; curried or sugar-d. we ate it twice a day for a month, and even corned beef and treacle could not vary very much its infinite monotony. The sack was as inexhaustible as the widow's cruse of oil, and when we abandoned it at Brindisi it still contained a week's supply.

Through the Great Gorge
From Kraljevo to Raskia the road follows the course of the river Ibar.

For the first six miles it runs over a flat plain, then climbs a hill and descends by a great zig-zag into a narrow gorge, which winds south for fifty miles. Along this gorge run side by side the road and the river, the road now a hundred or two hundred feet above the water, now sinking till it almost reaches it. The scenery is not very impressive, except at one magnificent horse-shoe curve, where a great ruined fort frowned down upon us out of the gathering darkness. But, in any case, we had no eye for scenery. We moved with a vast, unending procession of men, animals, and vehicles of every kind.

For three days and two nights we tramped and rode along the gorge, and it seemed as if all the world tramped and rode with us. Empty wagons were coming north, but were like mere ripples on the surface of the tide.

A train of field kitchens drawn by oxen; a Serbian ambulance train; a caravan of gipsies, bargaining by the wayside for the sale of horses which they had doubtless stolen further north; two battalions of the newest Serbian levies, boys of 15 and 17, armed with one rifle among five, fed with bread one day in three, once at night trying to raid our provision cart, and constantly offering to buy our rice and cocoa, sometimes beaten by their officers, but on the whole cheerful enough, and every one of them bearing across his back one of those brilliant rugs which Serbian mothers weave at home for their sons going to the war; troops of Austrian prisoners, ill-fed and ill-clad, hurried south lest they should be rescued and once more pressed into the ranks; officers on horseback; officers and civilians in carriages; a prince and his household in motors; wagons loaded with public or private stores; great military automobiles storming through the press of slower traffic; and slipping in and out where they found a way, the foot passengers, whose homes were already in the hands of the enemy, and who were going south, not because they had anything to find there, but only because the enemy was behind.

The great mass showed no signs of panic, only of patience. We asked one wild-faced man driving a cart "Where are you going?" He said, "I'm running away." We asked, "Where are you running to?" He said, "I don't know," and drove on, and we never saw him again. Probably there was not one man in ten of the thousands that we saw who would not have answered in the same way.

A Nightmare of Motion

It was the volume of this persistent stream rather than any particular thing in it that made it so terrible. It went on when we halted, and went on during the night, whirling in and out of the light of our wayside fire without ceasing, a nightmare of motion. Isolated scenes of horror were not wanting, I saw a horse pushed over the edge of the road, and watched it scramble back trembling and sweating, two hundred feet above the remorseless river. At another place a cart and two oxen had fallen eight feet, and as we passed we could see the oxen drowned in the water, and the hapless peasants saving pieces of crockery that had been scattered in the fall. There was no more hope for an animal that fell on the road than for one that fell in the river. Neither stream would wait. I saw a great cart urged over the body of a living ox, and Gordon shot a poor horse which had collapsed in the very middle of the track, and was being crushed before our eyes.

The first night in the gorge brought us no rest. We tried to sleep out in the open, pulling our carts to the edge of the road, while the main current roared beside us. But within two hours a shouting transport officer urged our drivers into flight again, and before we could overtake him and persuade him that we were of the Red Cross and should be allowed to rest, the carts were half a mile away. Two more uneasy hours we spent in the open, with the rain wetting our faces, and the Serbian boys who bivouacked near us, diverting themselves by firing rifles and throwing hand grenades into the rocks. Then we rose before dawn to push on to a more open place. Five hours we trudged before we found one, and it was only a wide part of the road. Then we threw away all our tents except the sides and went on again, till the evening of the second day brought us into open fields by the village of Ushitsa. Here we had another meal, and making long, low tents out of the sides of the big tents we slept in a field while the boy soldiers camped above us on the bare hillside beside great trees that flamed and glowed in the night. The next day, with fine weather, brought us into the little town of Raskia, where we found the Government, the Staff, the military attaches, the French aeroplanes, and all the signs of flight.

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products, no adulterant of any kind is used.

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In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated
sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our
goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and
Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.

FLAVOR

Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh
condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and pro-
cessed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed
where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits
and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to
the housekeeper two and more days old.

CLEANLINESS

Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary
condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our
goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as
regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.

WHOLESOMENESS

In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily
sterilized, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The
Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products
highest rating of quality.

ECONOMY

Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and deli-
cious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.

CONVENIENCE

Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically
ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in
salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.



Connell Bros. Co.
Agents.

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INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

HERE'S THE MODEL JUDGE

King of Chicago Is Neither a Chewer
Nor a Drinker

Chester, Pa., Dec. 11.—Federal
Judge Simeon Woodrow King, of
Chicago, who is visiting relatives in
this city, is a remarkable man. He is
in his eighty-fourth year, and has
never been sick a day in his life. He
comes of a sturdy Quaker stock, and
would pass for a man of seventy.

He was appointed Judge for the
United States Court for the Northern
District of Illinois when he was
twenty-one years and six months of
age, by President, Abraham Lincoln,
and has been sitting as a jurist all that
long period of more than half a
century.

"I have kept the promise I made to
Abraham Lincoln," Judge King says,
"and that promise was that I would
never smoke or chew tobacco; never
touch liquor and never tell an untruth."

Woman, 94, Tries Lottery

Minot, N. D., December 11.—Mrs.
Margaret Foley of Minot has the dis-
tinction of being the oldest person to
register an opportunity to partici-
pate in the distribution of the Fort
Berthold lands. Mrs. Foley confessed
to ninety-four when she enrolled her
name. Federal officials who are in
charge of the registration here be-
lieve Mrs. Foley is the oldest person
who has ever registered for a land
drawing.

Spry Nonagenarian

Dover, Ky., December 11.—Dr.
Fletcher Smith, 96 years old, may
be seen on our streets most any day
the weather is good. His faculties
are clear and he converses with
intelligence on any subject. He has
always been a student, and a
reasoner, and his remarkable mem-
ory adds proof to the theory that
the more work the brain does the
better work it will do, and the longer
it will last.

SHELL WAS IN CIVIL WAR

Showed It Was by Going Off in
Melting Cupola

Chattanooga, Tenn., December 11.
—A Civil War shell, picked up on one
of the battlefields around Chatta-
nooga and sold with a lot of other
old scrap iron to a foundry company,
exploded when dumped in the melt-
ing cupola with a lot of iron. No
one was hurt and the damage done
the cupola was immaterial.
The manager of the concern says
that shells are frequently found in
scrap iron, but they are usually very
careful to see that they are not
thrown into the cupola.

Mysteries of Weight and Mass By Garrett P. Serviss

"PLEASE ex-
plain the
term mass as used
in physics, as 'The
mass of bodies is
proportional to
their weight'; also
the difference be-
tween mass and
weight."

The mass of a
body is the quan-
tity of matter that
body contains, and
it depends upon the body's density,
or the closeness with which the ul-
timate particles are packed together.
The weight of a body is the force
with which the earth attracts it.
This force, called gravity, acts equal-
ly upon every particle in the body.

If two bodies are composed of
precisely the same state, then their
masses will be proportional to their
sizes, and so will their weights. But
if one of them consists of a sub-
stance denser than that of which the
other is composed, then the denser
of the two, although smaller, may



possess the greater mass and the
greater weight. This shows why
weight rather than size is used to
measure the mass of a body.

But, still, weight is not the same
thing as mass. Weight varies with
the distance from the center of the
earth, but mass remains unchanged
no matter what the situation of the
body concerned may be.

Thus, if you weigh a certain body
with a spring balance and then take
that body to some other point on the
earth and weigh it again, in the
same manner, the weight will vary
slightly, owing to irregularities in
the shape of the earth, and to effects
arising from the earth's rotation on
its axis, although the mass, or quan-
tity of matter in the body, is mani-
festly unchanged.

If you were free to travel about
the universe instead of being con-
fined to the earth, you would very
quickly find out the difference be-
tween mass and weight. For in-
stance, a body that weighs six
pounds on the earth would weigh
only one pound on the moon, while
if taken to Jupiter its weight would
increase to sixteen pounds.

On Mars it would weigh two and
a third pounds, on Venus a little less
than five pounds, on Saturn seven
pounds, and on the asteroid Ceres
about two and a half ounces. At
the surface of the sun it would
weigh (if it could withstand the heat
there) 166 pounds.

Finally, if you took it to the
gravitational center of the earth,
where attraction is balanced in all
directions, it would have no weight
at all. Yet, always and everywhere,
the mass of the body would remain
unchanged.

To forestall quibbles, it may be as
well to say that even at the center
of the earth the body would ex-
perience a certain attractive force
toward the sun. But to your spring
balance it would be weightless.

There is one curious, though obvi-
ous, result of the fact that weight
varies with the attractive force
which is worth pointing out. If
instead of using a spring balance
you should use a pair of scales or a
steelyard in weighing a body, at

different points on the earth or on
the surface of different planets, the
weight would appear to be the same
everywhere. Your six-pound body
would balance a six-pound marker
just as well on the moon as on the
earth, because each would lose
weight in the same proportion.

If you went about the universe
trying to measure weight in different
worlds with a steelyard you would
arrive at the totally false conclusion
that all planets were equal in their
gravitative attraction. Only your
muscular sense, or a spring balance,
would show you the actual differ-
ences.

But, while the steelyard was de-
ceiving you as to weight, it would
be telling you the absolute truth
about mass—viz., that mass does not
vary with change of gravity; that
two equal masses are always equal
whether each weighs six pounds or
one pound, and that weight may
totally disappear without the slight-
est loss of mass.

There are many very amusing
ways in which you might sport with
the protean property of weight if
once you were free to sail the ocean
of interplanetary ether. You might
take on your back a burden which
nearly crushed you to the ground,
but as you receded from the earth,
its weight would become rapidly less
and less, until, when you arrived
within about 24,000 miles of the
center of the moon, your burden
would cease to have any weight, and
you also would become weightless,
because you would have reached the
point of balance between the attrac-
tion of the earth and that of the
moon.

So, all the great planets circling
around the sun gain and lose
"weight" continually, according as
they are nearer to or farther from
the sun, and from one another, in
their orbits. If we measure the
earth's weight in terms of the sun's
attraction upon it, then our planet
will be thousands of trillions of tons
heavier at the end of December than
it was at the end of June, because
it will have approached 3,000,000
miles nearer, but its mass will not
have been altered by one iota.

Anecdotes Of The Famous

When Lord Charles Beresford was a
candidate for the representation of
York in Parliament—a position which
he ultimately occupied—his opponent
was Sir Charles Furness, afterward
Lord Furness. In his "Memoirs" Lord
Charles recalls the following reminis-
cence:

"My brothers, Lord William and
Lord Marcus, were helping me. Lord
Marcus accompanied me to a meeting,

and I told him that he must make a
speech.

"I can't, he said. 'I don't know what
to say.'"

"I told him to begin, because he
would surely be interrupted, and then,
being an Irishman, he would certainly
find something to say. Lord Marcus
thereupon rose to his feet, and a voice
from the crowd immediately shouted:
"Who are ye?"

"It was enough. The fire was
kindled.

"Who are we?" cried Lord Marcus.
"I'll tell you who we are. We are three
brothers, and our names are Shadrach,
Meshach and Abednego. And we have
come here to put out the burning, fiery
Furness!"

Like most celebrities, the late Doctor
Grace, the famous English cricketer,
has suffered from the attentions of
the autograph hunter. At one match
at which he was playing a pretty little
girl came up to him with a notebook
and pencil in her hand and boldly asked
him to sign his name. She was such a
charming little maiden that he could
not refuse, and she went away the
proud possessor of his autograph.

A few weeks later, at another match,
he was surprised to see the same little



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is prepared for child, invalid, or aged person, with fresh
new milk, and in course of preparation, both the Food
and the milk are partially digested, as desired.

This unique feature enables Benger's Food to be
assimilated under almost all conditions of illness and
digestive disorder.

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to and approved by Doctors throughout the world.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.65
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1832
Copper Cash	1832
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-1/4 Tls.	7.50
Exch. @ 72.9-Mex.	10.49
Peking Bar	387
Native Interest	—

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	5%
6 m-s.	5%
12 m-s.	5%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	10.49
Ex. Paris on London, 60 d-s.	27.95
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.	4.76 1/2
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	2-7/8
India	2-1/2
Paris	2-1/2
Hamburg	2-1/2
New York	2-1/2
Hongkong	2-1/2
Japan	2-1/2
Batavia	2-1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-3/4
London	4 m-s. Dcs. 2-3/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-3/4
London	6 m-s. Dcs. 2-3/4
Paris	4 m-s. 385
Hamburg	4 m-s. 385
New York	4 m-s. 66 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1-Hk. Tls.	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1-Franc.	3.92
Gold \$ 1-Mark.	2.94
Hk. Tls. 1-Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen.	1.34
" 1-Rupies.	2.14
" 1-Roubles.	2.28
" 1-Mex.	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Exchange Quotations

Tel. Transfers	370 1/2 nom.
Demand	271
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s.	282 1/2
Credits, 4 m-s.	282 1/2
Dcs. Bills, 4 m-s.	316
Dcs. Bills, 6 m-s.	310

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.6275
Chinese Dollars, 72.525
On Peking, Demand, 105%
On Tientsin, Demand, 105%
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 105%
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%
On Foochow, Demand, 98%
On Amoy, Demand, 72%
On Swatow, Demand, 97%
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (977) Taels, 83

January 25, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 24.—Following are today's rubber prices:—

Plantation, First Latex.	—
Spot 3s. 6 1/2 d. Done	—
April to June delivery 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7 1/2 d. Done	—
Tendency of market Quieter.	—
Last Quotation, London, January 22:	—
Spot 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7 1/2 d. Paid.	—
April to June delivery 3s. 7 1/2 d. Paid.	—
Tendency of market Firm.	—

Liverpool Cotton Market

Reuter's Service.

London, January 24.—Following are today's cotton prices:—

Mid-Americans Spot....	8s. 18d.
March-April	8s. 87d.
October-November	7s. 36d.

PERMATA RUBBER ESTATE

Mr. J. H. Richards, secretary of the Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd., informs us that according to mail advices received from the estate, the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of December is 5,550 lbs.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Singapore Rubber Auction

January 5, 1916.

Following were the prices realised at the Singapore rubber auction on January 5:—

	Sheet	per cel.
Smoked Fine Ribbed	208-185	
Smoked Good Ribbed	193-186	
Smoked Fine Plain	181	
Smoked Good Plain	190-186	
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	185	
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	185	
Unsmoked Fine Plain	170-165	
Unsmoked Good Plain	170-165	
Crape		
Fine Pale Thin	210-205	
Good Pale Thin	206-198	
Good Pale Blanket	197	
Good Brown Blanket	192-175	
Fine Brown	198-186	
Good Brown	191-170	
Good Dark	183-140	
Barky	171-140	

Scrap

Virgin and Pressed	135-109
Loose	—
Sheet	
Cupwashing	170

London quotations:

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 4s. 1d.	—
Fine Pale Crape	4s. 1 1/2 d.
Catalogued for sale	Pels. 4,926
Sold	Pels. 3,042

At the auction today about 5,000 piculs were offered for sale. In the morning there was a good demand for fine ribbed smoked Sheet and fine pale Crape. Before noon these grades fetched up to \$205 and \$210 respectively. Lower grades of Crape sold at good prices all round, and show a rise from last week. There was a strong demand for plain smoked Sheet, of which the supply was small.

THE BEAN CAKE INDUSTRY

Dairen, December 30.—As another counting factor of the unusual accumulation of bean cake at Dairen wharves is suggested the growth of the bean milling industry in North Manchuria.

It is said that M. Wentzel (Vice-President of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Petrograd), at his Excellency's last visit to Dairen in Spring of this year, became satisfied of the manufacture of bean cake forming the chief asset of the growing prosperity of this port. On his return to Harbin, everything possible was done to stimulate this industry, and in consequence the total annual production of bean cake has been increased to 3,600,000 pieces a year from about only one-quarter of the figures for last year. The outputs have been exported to Japan via Vladivostok for sale at more moderate prices than the new phenomenon in the produce export trade has received scanty notice of the Dairen bean mill owners, who have kept up their plants at work.

That beans, which ought to be quoted above yen 4, considering their intrinsic fertilizing virtue, the difficulty to import manures from abroad, and the report of discouraging prospects of American cotton crops, are priced below 4 yen, owners attribute a good deal to the development of bean milling business in North Manchuria.

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Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gieschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Penang

Bankok Hloilo Puket

Batavia Ipoh Rangoon

Bombay Karachi Saigon

Calcutta Klang Seremban

Canton Kobe Shanghai

Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore

Colombo Madras Sourabaya

Delhi Malacca Taiping

Foochow Manila (F.M.S.)

Haiphong Medan Tientsin

Yokohama Hankow New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital

Reserves

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Batambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papeete

Hankow Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver

Reserve liability of Proprietors

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy

S. H. Dodwell, Esq. [Chairman]

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. P. H. Holyoak.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta Canton Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Hloilo New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid)

Reserve Fund

Capital contributed by Kpg. Tls. the Chinese Government

Reserve Fund

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelssohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau abroad)

Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok

Dalny (Dairen) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,

General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up

Reserve and Undivided

Profits

U.S. \$7,480,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital

1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	850.
Chartered	452.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.65 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.80.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2 S.
Union of Canton	\$950 S.
Yangtze	\$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$153 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 60 B.
"Shell"	86s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 10 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$82.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$77 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 100.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	\$7.10 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 63 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 147 1/2 S.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111.
International	Tls. 75 1/2.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 B.
Yangtzepoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yangtzepoo Pref.	Tls. 111.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry	\$95 N.
Butler Tls.	Tls. 23 S.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	\$130 S.
Green Island	\$10.20 S.
Langkats	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2.
Lane, Crawford	\$100 S.
Moutrie	\$35 N.
Watson	\$60 B.
Weeks	\$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 19 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.40 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.07 1/2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.65 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 13 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 28 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 13 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23 1/2 B.
Karan	Tls. 19 B.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16 B.
Kroewok Java	Tls. 26 B.
Padang	Tls. 21.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Rapah	Tls. 1.80 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.42 1/2 B.
Seeker	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.35.
Senawang	Tls. 25 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Shai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 8 S.
Sungai	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Sungai Durian	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Talping	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12 B.
Tebong	Tls. 36 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9.15 B.

A NEW INSULAR BANK
FOR THE PHILIPPINESVice-Governor Martin's Scheme
Is An Ambitious
Project

The Philippine Legislature has not been in session since the beginning of November and to the satisfaction of those who really have the interests of the Islands at heart (and, in parenthesis, have much of their money invested there), the members of the Assembly are showing themselves more efficient and capable.

Perhaps the most important measure that has been introduced this session is the one by Vice-Governor Henderson S. Martin for the formation of an Insular Bank for the Philippine Islands. The capital of the Bank was fixed at 10,000,000 Pesos, represented by a stock issue, the greater part of the stock to be held by the Government so that it should have the controlling interest. It now appears, however, that in the eyes of the majority of the Assemblymen the Bill is not far reaching enough; consequently, on the basis of the original Bill, the Assembly Committee on Corporations and Banks, not having seen fit to approve of the measure, has prepared a new Bill, which it has presented to the House.

Discussion on the same has not yet started, but whatever the decision of the Assembly, it is not expected that it will come before the Commission for final action until after the Christmas recess.

The new bill is interesting and more ambitious and extensive in scope than that of the Vice-Governor's. It first proposes to double the capital, fixing it at 20,000,000 Pesos. The stock issue will be 200,000 shares, par 100 Pesos each, and 101,000 of these to be purchased by the government to insure control. The Bank, it is provided, may begin operations as soon as the government has paid for 50,000 of the shares for which it has agreed to subscribe. The new measure also stipulates that the capital and credits of the present Agricultural Bank shall be transferred to the Insular Bank and that any credits to the Agricultural Bank which are uncollectible shall be reimbursed to the Insular Bank by the Government.

The Bill asks for an appropriation of 3,500,000 Pesos from national funds as partial payment for stock of the Bank to be acquired by the government, and an additional amount of 5,100,000 Pesos to make up the remainder of the amount together with the total of the capital and credits transferred to the Insular institution from the Agricultural Bank. This latter sum is not to be entered upon the books of the Insular Auditor until full payment has been asked for by the Bank, and such payment for stock subscribed is not to be demanded before January 1, 1918.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official	
Ewo Cotton Tls.	147.50
Trams "B" Tls.	91.50
Anglo Javats Tls.	17.25
Batu Anams Tls.	2.45
Batu Anams Tls.	2.40
Butes Tls.	2.07 1/2
Consolidated Tls.	5.65
Dominions Tls.	19.00
Java Consolidated Tls.	28.00
Repah Tls.	1.80
Samagaga Tls.	1.42 1/2
Shanghai Malay Tls.	7.50
Tebongs Tls.	37.00
Tebongs Tls.	36.50
Ziangbes Tls.	9.15
Langkats Tls.	38.00
Unions Ins. \$950.00	
Chemors Tls.	2.70
Talpins Tls.	3.50
Seekers Tls.	11.25
Direct Business Reported:	
Sumatras Tls.	135.00
Ziangbes Tls.	9.15
Anglo Dutch Tls.	7.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, January 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official	
Fahangs Tls.	3.00 cash
Sua Manggis Tls.	9.00 cash
Yangtzepoo Tls.	6.00 cash
Langkats Tls.	38.00 cash
Langkats Tls.	38.00 January
Chemors Tls.	2.75 cash
Chemors Tls.	2.70 cash
Butes Tls.	2.87 1/2 cash
Ziangbes Tls.	9.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls.	9.30 cash
Seekers Tls.	9.65 February
Soy Chees Tls.	42.00 March
Java C'dateds Tls.	27.25 cash
Anglo Dutch Tls.	7.15 cash
Kotas Tls.	16.75 March
Pengkals Tls.	15.75 cash
Almas Tls.	19.25 cash
Anglo Javats Tls.	17.00 cash
Direct	
Consolidateds Tls.	6.70 cash
Senawang Tls.	25.00 cash
Anglo Javats Tls.	17.75 cash
Chemors Tls.	2.70 cash
Chemors Tls.	2.72 1/2 cash
Java C'dateds Tls.	27.50 cash
Langkats Tls.	40.50 March
Java C'dateds Tls.	16.00 cash
Java C'dateds Tls.	27.00 cash
Sua Manggis Tls.	9.20 cash

CHEAPER NOW TO BUY
SHIPS THAN CHARTERHigh Rates for Time-Charter
Rights—Vessels Are Making
Cost in Three Voyages

New York, December 14.—Numerous tales concerning the huge returns being realized by experienced shipping agents operating vessels out of this port are going the rounds in shipping circles. One of these concerns engineered the sale of the American steamer S. V. Luckenbach by the Luckenbach Steamship Company to Barber and Company, of city, for the sum of \$235,000. The steamer is 2,276 tons net register. She has recently completed her first voyage between New York and Archangel under the command of Captain A. W. Howard, in the space of twenty-one days.

It is reported that the Omega carried out about 5,000 tons of cargo for the Russian White Sea port, at an average of \$70 per ton was secured as freight by the agent owners, netting them approximately \$350,000 in freight money for the single trip. Captain Howard's trip of twenty-one days to Archangel at this time of the year is considered a splendid feat by shipping men, and while his salary as commander of the Omega is \$300 per month, it is understood that a bonus of \$1,000 awaits him on the safe return of the vessel to this port.

Some of the regular lines which have been in the charter market for extra steamers to carry the ever-increasing volume of freight to Europe are finding it is cheaper to buy the steamers at their inflated prices than pay the rates demanded for time charters. In fact, Barber and Company are not the only company which has done so recently. J. W. Elwell and Company, in October, bought the steamer Iperia in order to escape paying the high rate asked for a time charter.

These experiences have led shipping men to indulge in much speculation as to the wisdom and foresight of buying steamers rather than paying prevailing high time charter rates. One shipping man thus put the case: "Let us assume that both the

Omega and the Iperia are 3,000 ton vessels, and cost about \$250,000, which is a good price on the present value of tonnage. A 3,000 ton steamer can earn under time charter rates about \$65,000 a month. A voyage to any of the ports of West Italy or the French Atlantic ports, where tonnage is now mostly in demand, would take from two to three months, including about twenty-six days for the voyage each way and another month to unload and load at the respective ports.

In two or three months, at current rates, a 3,000 ton steamer would earn from \$130,000 to \$195,000. In less than three voyages the vessel has earned its cost. Thus, it may well be asked whether it is cheaper to buy steamers. It should be noted that steamers are being taken on six months, nine months and a year charter, receiving from 25s. to 28s. per month per ton deadweight, while for single one-way trip charter, as high as 45s. per ton per month has been paid, with owners asking 50s."

Let us assume that both the

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for January 25th, 26th and 27th.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Charles Chaplin
The man with the funny little moustache is presented in
"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"
An irresistible absurdity
IN TWO ACTS

TOM MELBOURNE
and
EILEEN MELBOURNE
and
ADA EONEY
Introducing new songs and sketches.

PATHE'S BRITISH
and
FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting all the latest War incidents
"THE SCALLAWAG"
A Two-Part Drama, which constitutes an elevating story.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

No Performance
ON
Wednesday, 26th & Thursday, 27th

NEW MOVING PICTURES
PROGRAMME
ON
Friday, 28th,
Showing
"THE BLACK ENVELOPE"
Adventure Drama in 4 Parts.

LYCEUM THEATRE

ALI BABA
will be presented
under the distinguished
patronage of
M. and Mme. GROSSE
For Positively The Last Time
On Thursday, January 27th,
at 9.15 p.m.
in aid of the
POLISH RELIEF FUND
FRESH ATTRACTIONS
NEW SONGS
EXTRA NOVELTIES
Booking at Moutrie's

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
25th, 26th, and 27th January, 1916

PART I
FROM BITONTO TO BARLETTA
Interesting
"MYSTERY OF SYDNEY STREET"
Detective Drama, Three Parts
"HOW THE FRENCH COAST IS GUARDED"
Topical War Film
"BOBBY'S HOLIDAYS"
Comedy
"THE FALSE COIN"
Comedy
"MABEL'S BLUNDER"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday
25th, 26th and 27th January, 1916

1.—"The Wrong Hand Bag"
Interesting Comedy
2.—"Magic Art"
Very Interesting Picture
3.—"Matrimonial Substitute"
Comedy
4.—"Wamba"
In 5 Parts
Interesting South African Drama
5.—"In the Land of Veiled Women"
Comedy
6.—"A Fair Lady Dentist"
Very Interesting
7.—"A Filthy Mistake"
Highly Interesting Keystone Comedy

The Shanghai Society
for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:
Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., President.
A. W. Burkill E. V. Hobbs,
L. Midwood M.B.C.V.S.
O. Cumming H. Tiefenbacher
Dr. H. Fresson Capt. G. Rabier
E. R. Hooper O. M. Green
Col. C. D. Bruce J. K. Tweed
K. J. McEuen

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance Office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

LIEUT. COL. BROMWELL
A SUICIDE IN HONOLULUHe Was White House Master Of
Ceremonies When Roosevelt
Was President

Honolulu, Hawaii, December 10.—Lieut. Col. Charles Summers Bromwell, head of the army engineering corps here, shot himself today and died two hours afterward. He was alone in his room.

Col. Bromwell, only son of ex-Congressman Jacob H. Bromwell of Cincinnati, was Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington for five years while Roosevelt was President. That position made him master of ceremonies at the White House and chief of the President's "social staff." When

Taft became President Col. Bromwell—who had served longer than the usual term of a major domo—was returned to engineering duty and stationed at Milwaukee, then in Cleveland and afterward was sent to Hawaii. He was born in Newport, Ky., in 1869, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1890 with the rank of Second Lieutenant of Engineers.

Mrs. Bromwell, one of the society leaders in Washington, was Miss Letitia G. Scott, daughter of Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, a former President of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Bromwell had been visiting her mother lately in Bloomington, Ia., and left a few days ago for Hawaii by way of San Francisco.

Scott Bromwell, the son, is attending Harvard, and Mildred, the daughter, is in a girls' school near Washington.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Ch.	Trif.	Prob	Gar.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register
Today.									
Footow, Amoy, Pagoda & Aueh	Poochi	10.30*		10.30*			10.30*	10.30*	10.30*
Poochi	Poochi		10.30*						
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, E'rope, via Suez	Parthos		11.30*						11.00*
Europe via Suez	Parthos	11.15*							11.45*
Hongkong and Canton.	Parthos	11.30*							11.00*
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A.	Parthos			noon					11.30*
Ningpo	Shengking	3.30		5.00					
Tientsin (E' day except Sunday)	Tsien			5.00					
Hankow	Kinling			5.00					
Hongkong	Shanghai			5.00					
Hankow	Yushun			5.00					
River Ports	Kinling	9.00							9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Kwangchi	9.00							9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shanghai	9.00							9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yushun	9.00							9.00
Chingwangtao	Proteus	9.00							9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	9.30	9.00					9.00
Tomorrow.									
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Fengtien	8.30*		9.00*			10.00*		8.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Persia Maru								8.30*
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Yawata Maru	1.00							1.00
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Yawata Maru		11.00	1.00			1.00	1.10	1.00
Hankow	Kiangshai		6.00						
River Ports	Kiangshai	9.00							9.00
Friday, Jan. 28									
Japan via Nagasaki	Persia Maru	2.00							1.30
Tientsin, Manchuria via D'Iny	Kobe Maru	2.00							1.30
Nagasaki & Vladivostok	Persia Maru		2.00						1.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Chiyo Maru				12.30				1.00
Frisco via Japan & Honolulu	Chiyo Maru	3.30							3.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'ams, Canada	Chiyo Maru			4.00			4.00		3.30
Honolulu, U.S.A. & Europe	Chiyo Maru			4.00					3.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'ams, Hong'g	Chiyo Maru			4.00					3.30
Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Chiyo Maru			4.00					3.30
Hankow	Poyang	9.00							9.00
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Chikugo Maru	9.00							9.00
River Ports	Chikugo Maru		9.00						9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chikugo M.		9.00						9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	9.30	9.00					9.00
Saturday, Jan. 29.									
Japan and U.S.A.	Awa Maru	3.30							3.00
U.S.A. & Europe	Awa Maru			3.30			3.30		3.00
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Awa Maru		3.30						3.00
Hongkong	Chenau		5.00						
Hankow	Ngankin		5.00						
River Ports	Ngankin	9.00							9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenau	9.00							9.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	9.00	9.30	9.00					9.00

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration

8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration

to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration

to 5 p.m.

D Registration and Money orders

2 p.m.

E Registration and Money orders up

to noon.

F Money orders on France and for-

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Jan 27	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 28	5.30 P.M.	New York via Cape	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 29	1.00 P.M.	Seattle	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 31	5.30 P.M.	New York	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5.30 P.M.	Seattle	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 2	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 3	5.30 P.M.	New York	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 4	5.30 P.M.	Seattle	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 27	5.30 P.M.	Wakayama	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 28	5.30 P.M.	Kobe	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 29	5.30 P.M.	Osaka	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	5.30 P.M.	Wakayama	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 31	5.30 P.M.	Kobe	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5.30 P.M.	Osaka	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 27	5.30 P.M.	London	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 28	5.30 P.M.	India	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 29	5.30 P.M.	Straits	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	5.30 P.M.	Europe	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 31	5.30 P.M.	India	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5.30 P.M.	Straits	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 27	5.30 P.M.	Ningpo	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 28	5.30 P.M.	Wenzhou	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 29	5.30 P.M.	Canton	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	5.30 P.M.	Manila	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 31	5.30 P.M.	Canton	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5.30 P.M.	Manila	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 27	5.30 P.M.	Wakayama	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 28	5.30 P.M.	Kobe	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 29	5.30 P.M.	Osaka	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	5.30 P.M.	Wakayama	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 31	5.30 P.M.	Kobe	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5.30 P.M.	Osaka	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 27	5.30 P.M.	Hankow	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 28	5.30 P.M.	Shanghai	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 29	5.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 30	5.30 P.M.	Hankow	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Jan 31	5.30 P.M.	Shanghai	Idra	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.
Feb 1	5.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Shimoda Maru	Jap.	Br. Hori	A. T. Co.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 25	Ningpo	Anping	1150	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.N.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 25	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Br. Kuseki	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 25	Hankow	Kinshu	2011	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 25	Shanghai	Shimoda Maru	1492	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 25	Hankow	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 25	Hankow	Fengtien	747	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 25	Tientsin	Tsushima Maru	1784	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.
Jan 25	Wenzhou	Shanghai	1208	Chi.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.	J. M. & Co.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Tsushima Maru	1784	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Shanghai	1208	Chi.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Tsushima Maru	1784	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Shanghai	1208	Chi.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.
Jan 25	Hankow, etc.	Yoshida	1078	Jap.	Br. Sato	N. K. K.

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Gun	Men	Commander
Jan 25	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am. cr.	3218	17	515	Fewell
Jan 25	Cebu	Albatross	Am. cr.	620	2	85	Kelly
Jan 25	Cebu	Albatross	Am. cr.	620	2	85	Kelly
Jan 25	Cebu	Albatross	Am. cr.	620	2	85	Kelly
Jan 25	Cebu	Albatross	Am. cr.	620	2	85	Kelly

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antiochus	Jan. 5
City of Colombo	Jan. 23
Glengyle	Nov. 25
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Katori Maru	Dec. 26
Kioto	Dec. 18
Lycas	Dec. 14
Mentor	Nov. 27
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Polynesian	Dec. 8
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Kashmir**	Jan. 24
Nankin**	Dec. 26
Nankin**	Jan. 10

For Vancouver, etc.

Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Saint Bede	Nov. 18
Skipskip Castle	Jan. 22

For San Francisco, etc.

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 23
Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Alecinous	Jan. 17
Atrous	Jan. 17
Benaider	Dec. 11
Benarty	Dec. 4
Demodocus	Dec. 21
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 8
Glenstrae	Jan. 15
Helenus	Dec. 1
Hirano Maru	Nov. 27
Karmala	Nov. 29
Kitano Maru	Dec. 11
Katori Maru	Jan. 4
Knight Companion	Feb. 4
Laertes	Nov. 27
Laomedon	Nov. 27
Malta**	Dec. 18
Miyazaki Maru	Feb. 5
Monmouthshire	Dec. 18
Namur**	Dec. 5
Nankin**	Jan. 13
Nagoya	Jan. 27
Nore	Feb. 5
Novara**	Dec. 24
Pinguey	Feb. 10
Rhesus	Dec. 3
Telamachus	Dec. 26
Telesmachus	Oct. 30
Teucer	Jan. 18
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 26

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan	Jan. 7
Aki Maru	Jan. 11
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1
Monteagle	Jan. 1
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

City of Bristol	Nov. 20
City of Baroda	Nov. 25
Enghem Castle	Nov. 6
Grena	Nov. 20
Indraghiri	Nov. 20
Kansas	Oct. 27
Kathlamba	Oct. 27
Prometheus	Oct. 27
St. Patrick	Oct. 27
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Dec. 26
Chile	Dec. 8
Japan	Dec. 2

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canada Maru	Feb. 8
Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18
Mexico Maru	Jan. 1
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22
Panama Maru	Jan. 7
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Feb. 8
Idra	Dec. 18
Shimoda Maru	Jan. 1
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 22
Idra	Jan. 7
Shimoda Maru	Feb. 9
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 8

FROM HONGKONG, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Feb. 8
Idra	Dec. 18
Shimoda Maru	Jan. 1
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 22
Idra	Jan. 7
Shimoda Maru	Feb. 9
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 8

FROM SHANGHAI, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Feb. 8
Idra	Dec. 18
Shimoda Maru	Jan. 1
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 22
Idra	Jan. 7
Shimoda Maru	Feb. 9
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 8

FROM TIENTSIN, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Feb. 8
Idra	Dec. 18
Shimoda Maru	Jan. 1
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 22
Idra	Jan. 7
Shimoda Maru	Feb. 9
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 8

FROM YOKOHAMA, ETC.

Chiyo Maru	Feb. 8
Idra	Dec. 18
Shimoda Maru	Jan. 1
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 22
Idra	Jan. 7
Shimoda Maru	Feb. 9
Chiyo Maru	Jan. 8

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, January 27, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.
HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.
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POOCHOW.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday noon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Yushun, Capt. W. G. Legge, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will be despatched on Thursday, January 27. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Wingang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow. The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday and is due to arrive here today.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Kinling from Hankow:—Mr. Lim Pin-Sang, Mr. J. Potts, Rev. Sogmist, Mr. Jopples, Mr. K. J. Lamb, and Mr. H. Ram-milland.

Per C.M. s.s. Anping from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. Stronghold, Mr. Well, Mr. Gibson, and Master Lawrence.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia, from London:—Mr. E. Ferney, Mr. and Mrs. Radford, Mr. W. J. Brierley, Mr. J. T. Russell, Mr. G. F. Kriens, From Marseilles:—Mr. R. Hunting, From Bombay:—Mr. A. J. Mowji, Mr. Max Greeven, From Colombo:—Mr. F. J. Olivaria, From Singapore:—Messrs. J. Looschevich, A. E. Shelnako and Conrad Levy, Madame Hoo Wei-teh, Monsieur Kao Eweh-kien, Master Kouang, Miss Kao, Mr. Kouang Sian, Madame Yensen Kao, Mr. Eli S. Farhai, Mr. W. Barnard, Mr. Wuahijima, From Hongkong:—Messrs. T. Neave, H. S. Peake, C. Humphries and C. Farnworth, Mrs. Osoria, Mr. Mahina, Mr. Bennett Moore, Mr. Choi Chun, Mr. Chan Wing-on, Mr. Stalker.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The Blue Funnel s.s. Atrous left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus left Yokohama for Shanghai via Milke at daylight on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shehan (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday. The L.C. s.s. Choyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The L.C. s.s. Exang left Swatow for Shanghai yesterday. The L.C. s.s. Yungang left Swatow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The B.-I. s.s. Japan from Calcutta, left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday, and is expected to arrive here on the 28th instant.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Suwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Positions of the steamers of the Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd. are stated below: s.s. Canton passed Perim December 2 for Rotterdam; s.s. Peking left Christiania December 19 for India; s.s. Yeddo passed Perim December 15 for Aarhus; s.s. Nippon passed Perim December 13 for India; s.s. Ceylon arrived Gothenburg December 24 loading for Japan; s.s. Japan arrived Singapore January 15 for China and Japan; s.s. Sumatra left Christiania January 8 for Japan.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Knight Companion left Hongkong for Shanghai at 2 p.m. on yesterday.

News Briefs

The annual speech day of the Medhurst College will take place on Friday, January 28, at 4.30 p.m. The chair will be taken by Sir Haviland de Saumarez, and an address will be given by Mr. C. T. Wang. Lady Saumarez will present the diplomas and prizes.

Another adjournment was granted by the British Police Court magistrate yesterday in the enemy trading case against D. Saason and Company. The case will come up again tomorrow.

The Netherlands Trading Company began an action in the British Supreme Court, yesterday, against Barlow and Co., for Tia. \$65.32 damages on two alleged breaches of contract for the purchase of 11,500 and 5500 at telegraphic transfer rates. Mr. E. W. Godfrey, representing the defendants, made an application for pleadings which was granted.

Mr. S. S. Sellick, for many years on the staff of Jardine, Matheson and Company, Ltd., left yesterday via the Trans-Siberian railway for England where he will offer his services to the British army. Mr. Sellick has been prominent in the S. V. C. for many years. He received the Queen's Medal for his service with the Light Horse Troop during the Boer troubles. He was one of the first officers appointed when the Engineers' Company was formed in 1909. Last year Mr. Sellick was attached to the commander's staff as corps musketry instructor.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association, on Monday, it was decided to give a dinner, restricted to members of the Association, on February 23—Washington's Birthday.

Regarding the government crisis in Tokyo, the Eastern News Agency (Japanese) says that the critical political situation still continues. The Government is trying its best to have an adjustment. On the evening of January 24, all parties of the House of Peers had meetings to decide their attitude in the matter. The situation does not allow of any optimism.

The closing exercises of the day school of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Mr. S. K. Tsao, the principal, submitted his report which showed splendid growth and improvement in the school. The students now number over 600. Following Mr. Tsao's report, 36 were given their diplomas.

Mr. G. F. Lanning has been appointed Land Commissioner for 1916 by the Hankow British Municipal Council.

Judgment for \$60.15 and \$68.50 respectively was entered by the British Supreme Court yesterday against G. R. Welch and A. E. Franklin. Tung Sing was the plaintiff. The defendants admitted liability.

Alfred Holt and Company, who have acquired the Indra Line steamers, have renamed the boats as follows, to accord with their own fleet: Indraghri (3,600 tons) to be Eurylochus; Indradeo (3,500 tons) to be Eurydamos; Inverclyde (3,215 tons) to be Eurydamas; Indrawadi (3,360 tons) to be Eurydemon; Indrasamba (3,360 tons) to be Eurydamas; Indra (3,620 tons) to be Euryades; Indrakuala (3,607 tons) to be Eurydorus.

The cold wave has passed on into history to become merely a record for other cold waves to beat. It accomplished its work of bringing good jobs for the New Chinese Year and went its way like a gentleman. Yesterday was much milder, so much milder that the ice which had formed on the streets was easily scraped up and cleared away by the coolies sent out by the Municipal Council. The forecast says it is to continue mild. One death was reported. Yesterday morning the body of a coolie was found near the S.N.R. station. It was assumed that he had frozen to death. He appeared to be from the country.

In the Courts

Love Story in Court

It is thistles and thorns instead of roses and orange blossoms for Lieu Tse-lee and Zau Ching-ling. They both are in love with each other and want to marry. But Lieu Tse-lee had been bound into slavery by the payment of \$400 to her parents.

Finally she took matters into her own hands—upon her own feet—and ran away. She ran to the Door of Hope and that is how the case got into the Mixed Court. Mr. Kriese, the American assessor, sat in the case and heard Zau relate with tears in her eyes how he had known the girl for 3 years and how he didn't have enough money to pay the \$400 ransom. Life without Lieu would be a desolation, a cold waste that he could not face, a lonely sea.

"Yes, yes," said Mr. Kriese, interrupting the endless repetition of Zau's dolors. The assessor decided that the two would be married the following week. "Here in the court room?" asked an astonished attorney. "Yes," said the assessor. Another obstacle. Miss Bonnell, representing the Door of Hope, objected to the marriage. She said that her institution arranged marriages—yes. But only after the girls had been with them a year and a careful investigation had been made concerning the character of the bridegroom. They had made no such examination concerning Zau. The assessor's order stood. Papers were to be drawn up in the court room.

Yesterday came and the week was up. Papers for the marriage had been drawn up. The prospective bride was radiant. Prospective brides always are. Zau was happy. But the end was not yet. A lawyer rose and with an ominous cough, said that he had a statement to make. He was told to proceed.

"Well," said he, proceeding, "a man named Chow came into my office yesterday and said that Zau could not marry this man because she was already married to Chow's sister. He said that there was a son too. Chow promised me that he would appear in court—but he didn't do it." The bride's radiance vanished. Tears again stood in Zau's eyes. He protested that he was not married, that his mother could prove to the court that he wasn't married. He had been married once but that wife had died. A summons for this Chow was asked for but the court refused to grant it. One of the attorneys was afraid that the court would be held up to ridicule for acting thus as a matchmaker.

"The court can not take notice of such wild statements," said the assessor. So the case has been remanded again. The disappointed groom was told to bring his mother into court at the next hearing to be held tomorrow, and also to give \$500 security. If, as the assessor says, true love never runs smoothly, this case must be a genuine example. It's course is about as even as plowed ground.

RAISE AGE FOR CADETS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—The lower age limit for candidates for entrance to Woolwich, Sandhurst or the Training College in India will be raised to 17 for Woolwich and 17½ for the others, from the examination in June next.

PREMIUM BONDS DRAWING?

Government Asked By Chamber Of Commerce To Name Date

"When will the second drawing of the Premium Bonds be held?" The above is a question that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has just put to the Government. Holders of the bonds have made repeated inquiries at the Shanghai Agency. According to the regulations under which the bonds were issued, the second drawing should take place early in April. The bonds were issued by the Sin Hui Savings Bank on behalf of the Government by whose instruction the officials of all provinces assisted in disposing of them. A few days ago the attitude of the public became so strong that the Pu Lee Company asked the Chamber of Commerce to address the Government on the matter. So far no reply has been received.

Polish Relief Fund

The above fund has a considerable number of supporters in London, Paris, New York, and other large centers, but hitherto its claims appear to have been overlooked in Shanghai. The Committee of the "All Baba" pantomime have done an excellent thing in deciding upon one more performance in aid of this fund, and it is expected that another crowded house will be ready to give the artists a hearty welcome. The performance tomorrow evening will be a revised edition of the original, a number of new attractions being added including a few new songs.

"All Baba" has been a particularly bright entertainment—one of the best amateur efforts ever attempted in Shanghai and it is a matter of regret, both to promoters, players and playgoers, that circumstances render it inconvenient to continue the performances. It will be a mistake for anyone who enjoys a happy evening at the theater to miss seeing "The Thieves." The theater has been specially re-decorated for the occasion; there has been another rehearsal of the whole company and it looks as if the evening will be a memorable one in the stage-annals of Shanghai.

Gasoline Price Is Up To \$10 Per 10 Gallons

Due to War Demand and Higher Freight Rates; Run On Automobile Club's Stock

This time the rise is a necessity that hits only the rich. It is gasoline—spirits, petrol or whatever is your name for it. It has climbed aboard a balloon and started out for an altitude record. A month ago a can of 10 gallons cost \$7. Now the same can will cost you \$10.

It will unless you belong to the Automobile Club. The club was far-sighted enough to make a contract with the Standard Oil Company where, by it could supply members for \$6 per 10 gallon can. Because of this price advantage held by the club, there was a sudden and exorbitant demand on it by members for gasoline. The result was that Mr. M. G. Beck, secretary, was forced to issue a month allowing each member 50 gallons a month. "We have a contract for only a limited amount," explained the secretary yesterday, "and at present we can't fill all the demands of members without working a hardship on other members that are entitled to the gasoline."

An official of the Standard Oil Company gave two reasons for the rise in price yesterday. He said: "It is the war demand and the increase in freight rates."

INCOME TAX TROUBLE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 24.—Dealing with the question of the double income tax, the Times suggests an arrangement between Great Britain and the Colonies, whereby income tax on Colonial merchants or companies with offices in Great Britain should be equitably divided between the exchequers of the Mother Country and each interested dominion, so as to relieve firms of separate liabilities to income tax under different Governments at all their places of business.

CLOSE BRITISH MUSEUMS

Government Leads in Economy; To Save \$250,000 Annually

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, January 24.—The Government has decided that all public museums and galleries shall be closed, on grounds of economy. This means a saving of £250,000 a year.

Obituary

Mr. F. Thompson's Funeral

The funeral of the late Mr. Frederick Thompson took place yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 3.45 p.m. There was a very large attendance, mostly from the staff of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, including the manager, Mr. C. H. Blake. Rev. A. J. Stearn conducted the ceremony and the coffin was carried to the grave by the following pallbearers:—Messrs. A. L. Mottu, C. Thompson, J. Lowrie, J. Harvey, J. Noddy, and C. Taylor. Many beautiful wreaths were sent, among them those from: Mr. and Mrs. Neuborg, Mrs. Moran, Mr. and Mrs. E. Neuborg, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dufour, Staff of the Standard Oil Company of New York, Mr. W. Dennison Campbell, Mr. A. J. Sullivan, Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. L. Hind, Mr. Feltgate, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Henry Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Golding, Miss O. Lynborg, Mr. F. J. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Mr. Hubber, Mr. Hillberg, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Bojesson, Mr. W. E. Wilson, and Mr. W. S. Lynborg.

Funeral of Mr. S. H. Tinsley The remains of the late Mr. S. H. Tinsley were laid to rest at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. A. J. Stearn conducted the ceremony, and the following acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. Inch, T. Inch, Currie, W. Buckley, L. Morely, and J. Lowe.

Wreaths were sent by the following: Tuscan Lodge, Mr. and Mrs. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Inch, Mr. T. Inch, Mr. Currie, Lancastrian Association of China, Llewellyn and Co., Mr. J. Ramsay; President, Committee, and Members of the Masonic Club, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter, Mr. A. Smith, and Mr. J. D. Chang.

Yesterday's Fires

Two fires were reported yesterday afternoon to the Fire Brigade. An indication of their importance can be had from the fact that it took 10 minutes to put out one, and the other couldn't be found.

The workshop of Messrs. Siemens at the back of No. 1-b Jinkee Road was found to be full of smoke. Some materials were smouldering under a cotton bed cover—which had been used to smother the fire. As there was a good deal of oil round a chemical extinguisher was used by the Brigade to finally put out the outbreak.

It was fortunate the fire was dealt with early as there were a number of tins of gasoline and kerosene in the workshop. Information was received from the Hongkong Police Station stating a motor car was on fire in Miller Road. Although the Hongkong Company motor turned out promptly no trace of the car could be found.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai (NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on January 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	"	12-18
Pork	"	20-25
Veal	"	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-25
Mackerel	"	20-25
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	\$2.00-2.50
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	80-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	40-50
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	10-12
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	4-5
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	16-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	15-20
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-10
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peelings	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumpkins	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Broccoli	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-5
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-15
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per pic.	\$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.	
The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—	
Accountants.....	2
Clerks.....	42
Typists.....	2
Overseers.....	18
Stenographers.....	3
Watchmen.....	3
Printer.....	1
Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with	
R. B. WOOD, Secretary	

Provision Prices in Local Markets	
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 3-4
Tomatoes	" 8-10
Turnips	" 1-2
Grain and Flour	
Flour, American	per 50 lb. \$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb. \$2.65
Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.40
Milk	
Foreign dairies	per bottle 20
Chinese dairies	" 17
Fodder	
Barley	per 114 lbs. \$2.00
Brass	" \$2.00
Fuel	
House Coal	per ton Tia. 9.25
Stove Coal	" Tia. 14.00
Coke	" Tia. 12.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles \$1.00
E. KILNER.	

25.—The cold decreases but remains severe: 17.5 deg. Fahr. in the shade and 12.5 deg. Fahr. in the open on grass. Weather calm and fine.

Meteorological Readings

Tuesday, January 25, 1916.	
WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.	
Bar. at Cent., mm.....	778.45 778.50
" " " " " "	30.45 30.45
Variation 24 h. for 24 h. ..	-1.17 -1.92
Variation 24 h. for 12 h. ..	-0.40 -1.14
Direction	Calms
Wind (Kilometer hour) ..	0 2
Miles	0 1.2
Temperature: Air	-7.9 1.9
Humidity: Fahr.	19.0 34.4
Moisture: 5-10	0 5
Sea level mm	—
No. of Raindrops	—

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender Whangpoo conveying departing passengers and mails to the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the Company's jetty at 1 p.m. punctually.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

24.—The pressure is falling in the north, and the anti-cyclone concentrates in the plains of the Lower Yangtze. The wind flows in all directions, diverging from that center. Weather fine and cold in China. Depression on southern Philippines.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration) November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3 8.30 11.35 11.35				Mail 5 16.85 19.10 19.17				Miles 0 82				dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East				Mail 102 8.44 6.08 6.03				Mail 4 15.55 15.58 15.53							
11.45				19.25																dep. 4.55				18.45							
Mail 102 Sun. & Wed. 9.35 Mon. & Thurs. 4.45				Mail 2 Friday 0.01 18.27 18.34				0 484				dep. Mukden arr. Tientsin-East dep. Tientsin-East				Peking-Nukden Line				arr. 21.09				Mail 1 1.25 1.10 Thurs. 1.01				Mail 101 1.25 1.10 Sat. 1.01			
5.08				18.41								arr. Tientsin-Central								dep. 1.01				1.01							

Local 5 7.30 7.40 8.00 11.48 16.12 17.16				Mail 5 12.30 12.40 13.00 16.30 19.38 22.41				0 2.71 78 149 221				dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central dep. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				Mail 6 15.32 15.22 15.02 11.57 9.17 6.30				Local 6 19.66 19.46 19.26 15.23 12.13 9.04							
7 7.30 10.09 12.30 12.45 15.36 17.46				23.01 1.28 3.49 3.59 6.55 9.03				266 319 378 421				dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				Mail 7 16.10 8.56 1.04 0.54 22.00 19.35				Local 7 17.42 15.12 12.41 12.26 10.02 7.40			
8 6.00 11.30 11.50 18.02 19.53				9.23 18.18 18.28 17.07 18.23				523 601 6-2				dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				arr. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central arr. Tientsin-Central				Mail 8 19.15 14.52 14.42 11.11 9.45				Local 8 20.50 15.25 14.18 8.51 6.50			
Exp. 23.00 7.00				Exp. 23.00 7.00				0 198				dep. Nanking Ferry dep. Nanking arr. Shanghai				Shanghai arr. Nanking Nanking dep. Line				Exp. 7.05 7.00 23.00				Fast 15.04 7.35											

Yenchowfu-Tsingchow Branch Line										Linching-Tsichang Branch Line																																		
3.45 9.45					14.00 15.03					dep. Yenchowfu arr. Tainingchow dep.					7.18 6.15					11.20 10.45					17.30 18.38					dep. Lincheng arr. Tsichang dep.					8.08 7.00					14.38 13.30				

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
ON
To-day, the 26th inst.
at 10 a.m.
A Fine Collection of
Old Chinese Bronze and
Porcelain ware
(no reserve)
Old incense Burners, Large
Figures, Buddhas, Josses,
Bowls, Wall Plates,
etc., etc.

Now on View

MADAME CECILE
Ladies' Dress Maker
Latest Models
Style and Fit Guaranteed.
A trial order solicited
42, East Broadway

OFFICES
To Let 2 Rooms
in the
International Building
2A, Kiukiang Road
Elevator Service.
Apply to
Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, Kiukiang Road.
'PHONE 2273

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
will tell you
**What you can sell;
Where to sell it;
How to advertise it
in China.**
Specialists in Advertising.
Printing and Designing.
Advertising Contractors for
Newspapers Throughout the
Orient.
Representative calls on request.
1a, Jinkee Rd. Tel. 3449.

1284, BROADWAY
YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.
Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', and
Builders' Supplies.
Full line of **HARDWARE** of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION**
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corpora-
tion, at this branch, will be closed
from the 7th to the 19th February,
both days inclusive, during which
period no transfer of shares can be
effected.
By order of the Court of Directors,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 24th January, 1916.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

OMAR KHAYYAM

XV.
And those who
husbanded the Golden
Grain,
And those who
hung it to the Winds
like Rain,
Alike to no such
aureole Earth are
turned
As, buried once,
Men want dug up
again.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH
And those who
husbanded the Golden
Grain,
And those who
hung it to the Winds
like Rain,
Alike to no such
aureole Earth are
turned
As, buried once,
Men want dug up
again.

ASK O'BILL
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants



NOTICE

Birthday of His Majesty Kaiser
Wilhelm II.
His Majesty's Consul-General
will be at home on Thursday, the
27th inst., from 11.30 a.m. till
12.30 p.m.
Shanghai, 26th January, 1916.

In The United States
Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Frank Eugene
Meigs, Deceased.
Pursuant to an order of said
Court, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of Frank Eugene Meigs,
deceased, to present the same, with
vouchers, to Martha A. Meigs,
Executrix of his estate, on or before
July 26, 1916; and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Executrix.

MARTHA A. MEIGS,
Executrix,
Nanking, China.
Shanghai, China, January 25, 1916.

Willard
A Monthly Event
If you aren't one of the many who
come to us every month for free battery
inspection, you don't recognize a good
thing when you see it. Get busy.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2686
Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

On the occasion of the Birthday
of
H.M. KAISER WILHELM II.
the following offices of Ger-
man Firms will be closed on the
27th of January:

Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Friedr. Bayer & Co.
Gust. Boehm Seifenwerke.
Ferd. Bornemann & Co.
Buchheister & Co.
Carlowitz & Co.
Casella-Shanghai.
China Export-Import & Bank Com-
pagnie.
The China Hide & Skin Export Co.,
Ltd.
Deutsche Druckerei und Verlagsan-
stalt Frischen, Selke & Co.
H. Diederichsen & Co.
Deutsches Ingenieurbureau fur China.
A. Ehlers & Co.
Fuhrmeister & Co.
Garrels, Borne & Co. m.b.H.
Gunst und Goertz, G.m.b.H.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
Hoettler & Co.
Kirchner & Beger.
Hans E. Lieb.
G. Martiny & Co.
Melchers & Co.
Wm. Meyerink & Co.
Reuter, Broeckelmann & Co.
Richter & Co.
Rohde & Co.
F. W. Rosenbaum Nachf.
Werner Rudenberg & Co.
Sander, Wieler & Co.
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft.
Walter Scharrf & Co.
Schnabel, Gaumer & Co.
H. M. Schultz & Co.
F. Schwarzkopf & Co.
Siemens China Co.
Siemssen & Co.
Shanghai Furniture Co., H. König.
A. Sproesser & Co.
Telge & Schroeter.
Union Brauerei, A.-G.
Lud. Voigt & Co.
J. H. Wentzensen.
Wilck und Mielchenhausen.
W. Wolf und Söhne.

FOR SALE

One **BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE**
(weight 66 1/2 carats), unequalled in
beauty, very rare and old, set around
with 34 Brilliants, suitable for
Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc.
Net price \$17,500.00 Hongkong cur-
rency.
A **SAFE BARGAIN.**
We undertake to refund the value
less 20 per cent., if it be returned in
good order and condition within two
years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd,
4th and 5th year from date of sale.
To make a safe bargain in diamonds
come to us.
MOHIDEEN & Co.,
Jewellers,
38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

QUEENSLAND INSURANCE
Company, Limited.

(Fire Department).
We have been appointed second
agents and are prepared to
accept risks at current rates.
BRANDT & RODGERS,
Architects, Land & Estate Agents,
131, Szechuen Road.
Tel. No. 1119.

NOTICE

I Arthur Oscar Fisher, hereby
declare that I have this twenty-
second day of January, 1916,
renounced my Austrian nationality,
and from now on cease to be an
Austrian subject.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.
THE annual general meeting
will be held at the Grand
Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY,
31st JANUARY, 1916.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.
MEMBERS willing to serve
either as Stewards or on
the Balloting Committee for the
ensuing year are requested to send
in their names to the undersigned
before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th
January, 1916.
By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to an-
nounce that he has established
himself in practice as Consulting
Engineer and is prepared to under-
take all classes of Civil Engineering
work, including the preparation of
plans, specifications and estimates
for harbour-works, bundings,
wharves, godowns and factories, also
bridges, steel-structural work
and concrete structures of all des-
criptions.
F. J. BLOM, C.E.
Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.
3G, Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER
ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
share register and transfer books
of this company are closed.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

JUST ARRIVED!
AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER
The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.
SAM JOE & Co.
1114, Broadway
'Phone 1095

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET or for sale: "Kenlion,"
No. 50, Route Doumer; consisting
of a large residence, stabling,
motor-house, large garden with
tennis courts, croquet-lawn, and
vegetable gardens. Apply A
Dabelstein, H. M. Schultz & Co.,
No. 34, Canton Road.

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
situated on Bubbling Well Road,
near Country Club. Apply to Box
194, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, new house, suitable for
married couple or two bachelors,
low rent, nice locality. New
furnishings of 2 bedrooms, dining-
room, etc., for sale cheap. Apply
to Box 185, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, situated at Poosan Road.
(Chapei), next to the Institution
of Holy Family, foreign houses,
containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at
rents of \$20 and \$30 per month
respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing
Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang
King Pang, French Concession.

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtze Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER. Expert seeks
position, British; output not
objected to. Apply to Box 169,
THE CHINA PRESS.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certi-
ficated professional English lady
teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply
to Box 151, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hang-
chow, is the only establishment of its
kind which is open all the year round.
The management does its best to
make this hotel as comfortable in
winter as at any other time of the
year. Convalescents who need a
change of air will find in our hotel
very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm
rooms. We use the best stoves.
Shooting parties will find in our
establishment all conveniences on
their way up country. We are in a
position to supply them with fresh
stores and provisions and render them
efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SHI-KUNG,
Manager.
Telephone No. 591.

British Government 5 Per Cent.
Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared to
telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,
A. STEPHEN,
Manager.
Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
EXCHANGE

ADVERTISER wishes to exchange
a number of records. List on
application. Send list as well. Box
167.

RECORDS (10") Royal "Go to
Sea"—"Chorus, Gentlemen;"
Victor "Pride of Nation" March—
"Senora" Spanish Waltz; Columbia
"Count of Luxembourg" I, II;
(12") "Sweet Longings"—Over-
ture "Zampa;" Selection "Rigo-
letto"—Sextette "Lucia;" "Tyrol-
ean Echoes"—"Idilio." Will ex-
change for others. Box 165.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for
a bright youth (British preferred),
who has just left school, to learn an
interesting and lucrative profession.
No premium. Remuneration
small at the commencement, but
prospects excellent. Apply to Box
192, THE CHINA PRESS.

NURSE WANTED, capable,
experienced, to look after one
small boy; one willing to leave
Shanghai for the summer; liberal
salary. Apply to Box 184, THE
CHINA PRESS.

ENGLISH FIRM requires the
services of a salesman for local
duties. One who can assist in
office preferred. Give references
and state salary required to Box
190, THE CHINA PRESS.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER required
by a British firm; English, Portu-
guese or Eurasian; state salary
required and references. Apply to
Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by a gentleman, one
well-furnished bed-sitting-room,
with bathroom attached. Please
state locality and terms to Box 200,
THE CHINA PRESS.

PARTNERSHIP

WANTED. Advertiser desires
to communicate with a capable and
conscientious young man, well-
experienced in the import and
export business, with a view to
forming a partnership. Apply to
Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and vice
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sultative, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

TO BUY a Second-hand Salaman-
dre Stove; good one. Offer to Box
198, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE, Projecting lantern
with electric arclight, suitable for
school or lectures, in perfect con-
dition. Also great number of
select lantern-slides of China and
Japan, partly hand-coloured. Apply
to Box 195, THE CHINA
PRESS.

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable Rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Board-
ers \$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.
Telephone 3482

TO LET, from February 1st, a
desirable unfurnished room, with
attached bathroom and kitchen.
Moderate rental. Apply to Olivier
Import & Export Co., Olivier
Building, 'Phones 1930 & 1535.

TO LET, 7 Wayside Road,
furnished; drawing, dining and one
or two bedrooms, with glazed
verandah, bathroom, use of kitchen.
Board if required. Very moderate
terms.

TO LET, Western district, well-
furnished room, with bathroom
attached; hot water, telephone, etc.
Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA
PRESS.

ZU vermieten bei famelie im
Central der Stadt ein freundliches
zimmer mit voller pension. Apply
to Box 188, THE CHINA
PRESS.

TO LET, one large furnished
room, with bathroom and verandah,
\$20 per month. Apply to Box 176,
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TO LET in central location, two
large furnished rooms with bath-
room and verandah attached.
Moderate rental. Apply to Box
175, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, a large room, suitable
for married couple, or two
bachelors. Also a small room, with
bathroom attached. Terms reason-
able. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well
Road.

7, CARTER ROAD, facing
south, a large bed-sitting room,
with bathroom and verandah
attached. Board optional.
'Phone and every convenience.
Terms very moderate.

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan
Gardens. To let, one large bed-
sitting room and verandah, facing
south, with board.

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

LOST

LOST in vicinity of North Sze-
chuen Road Extension on Sunday
night a Lady's Double Russian
Squirrel Muff with twelve tails
attached. Finder suitably rewarded.
Apply to Box 197, THE CHINA
PRESS.

FOR SALE, 12-bore Browning
automatic, with leather case, in good
condition. Please apply to Box
199, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE. Two five-coloured
"Kang-Hi" Vases. Beautiful
specimens. Apply, China Mercantile
Agency, 2nd floor, 69, Rue du
Consulat.